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McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

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For boys. Winter Session begins December 11th. Address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

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Ladies' scarfs, for trimmed hoods, balmoral and hoop skirts, Germantown knit goods, linen goods of all kinds, at the low prices of the day, at Bates & Bell's 21 Fifth street.

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We take pleasure in referring our readers to the magnificent stock of furs to be found at J. H. Hiller man's, No. 75 Wood street. He has at present, a stock such as we have never seen in the city. Made up of every grade of animals, with cuffs to match. Ladies or misses intending to put in an appearance upon either of the skating grounds, should call and examine the stock of skating caps, at Hillerman's. And, speaking of the girls, we will tell the boys that elegant sleigh robes can be found at this place. Remember the number is 75 Wood street.

Magazines.

Buy your Magazines at Pittock's, opposite the Post office.

Stationery.

Buy your Stationery at Pittock's, opposite the Post office.

Photograph Albums.

Buy your Photograph Albums at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Try it, Try it. Try it,

And as the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, so it is Sawyer's Baby Syrup. We found all it is represented to be. Only 30 cents a cake.

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We refer readers wishing anything in this line to Messrs. H. D Brecht & Bro., No. 128 Smithfield st They are, perhaps, the most extensive manufacturers of these kinds of goods, including plain and fancy mouldings. In the 6th, 7th and 8th stories of their location, state that a most elegant assortment of Catholic prints, and emblems, such as crucifixes, rosaries, holy water fonts, statuettes, etc., &c. suitable for Christmas presents, will be found on hand, along with a very large assortment of looking glasses.

Card from Mr. Bateman.

A typographical error occurred in our Concert bills of last Saturday, which, for which we crave pardon. Instead of stating that we use the Steinway & Sons Pianos, it mentioned some other Piano making firm. We always, and in preference, use the Steinway Pianos wherever we can obtain them. H. L. BATEMAN.

Winter Dry Goods.

Mr. William Semple, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny, has just received from the East an unusually large and choice assortment of Dry Goods suitable for fall and winter wear. His prices are much lower than single goods were sold for a week ago. Wholesale dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to call at this establishment. See advertisement in another column.

Oakland Park.

At the last exhibition of the season on next Monday, 27th, there will be three, if not four, trials of speed; rain or shine, as a matter of course. There will be thorough breds, half-mile heats, best three in five, free for all. Entries will be left open until time of starting. Two entries are already made. Also a match between Scandal and Dutchman, one mile and repeat, best of three: a match to walk three horses five miles. Mr. Jones enters bay m. Sallie. Mr. Heller enters br. m. Lady Rice; Mr. Pyle enters b. h. Jim. A trial is expected between Gen. Thomas and Josephine on the same day.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Chief Justice Chase is back from his Northern trip, and I saw him yesterday looking over the new consultation room of the Supreme Court. He is looking in admirable health. As is well known, he is quite radical in his political views. He seems to care very little for hanging individuals, but desires better guarantees than we have yet obtained for the future. He thinks that the future is full of gloom if the late rebel States are restored to the Union, and allowed to cut out extending the suffrage to the blacks. There must be some check, he thinks, upon the disloyal whites, or Government bonds will soon greatly depreciate in value. Give the South power and she will either repudiate or attempt it the national debt, or will demand full compensation for the abolition of slavery. In either event, the value of Government securities will be greatly depreciated. Mr. Chase was loth to talk upon the legal questions surrounding the proposed trial of Jeff. Davis, not considering it proper. Mr. Chase says he has nothing to say about the semi-official statement respecting his reasons for objecting to a trial in Richmond at present. He says that he has never objected to the sitting of the Circuit Court where martial law has been proclaimed. The Supreme Court sits in Washington as a co-ordinate branch of the government, just as Congress does, and it is in no respect dependent upon the President. The Circuit Court sitting at Richmond would have to be picketed by the bayonets of the War Department. This is Mr. Chase's theory.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE PRESIDENT.

There is a great deal of curiosity to see the correspondence between the President and the Chief Justice. As one of the parties has exhibited it to the editor of a newspaper there certainly can be no further objection to the publication of the entire correspondence. The substance has been given to the public in the President, and the same public will like to see the exact language of the two distinguished men. I understand that Mr. Chase has no objection to the publication.

GENERAL GRANT AND MEXICO.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, had a protracted interview with General Grant to-day in which Mexican affairs were freely discussed. General Grant reiterates to Senor Romero the sentiments he had previously expressed in his speech at New York on that subject.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Heretofore it has been customary for the heads of the several Departments in making their estimates of expenditures to make them liberally. The Secretary of the Treasury has therefore required the other Secretaries to calculate their estimates as closely as possible, that he may be able to make a clear and exact statement of the financial condition and necessities of the Government. He, to-day, in Cabinet meeting, submitted estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year, which were accepted. Every estimate has been reduced to the lowest possible figure, without making any allowance for unexpected expenditures.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

During the year ending the 30th June last, conscience money to the amount of $20,876 was paid into the Treasury, about half of it coming through Catholic clergymen, who received it in all the confessional.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The President has appointed Gen. Curtis, of Iowa, Wm. Prescott Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and G. M. Dodge, of the United States Engineer Department, Commissioners of the Kansas Branch Pacific Railroad.

TROOPS MOVING SOUTHWARD.

Orders have been issued to get ready the various troops stationed in the various military posts in this department for embarkation for New Orleans. The exact number of these it is difficult to ascertain, but it is supposed to be in the neighborhood of ten thousand men. The fact that white troops are thus ordered to that section of the country, at a time when almost every steamer from that port is crowded with more or less colored soldiers to be mustered out of the service, does not escape attention. The inference drawn from it by some people is that if we are going to drift into difficulty with Mexico, the Government would rather have white troops than colored ones at the front. But another, and the more rational inference is, that these colored veterans have been ordered home simply because their time is out, and the soldiers that are to be sent down to take their places in Texas are to be picked up to fill out a strength to the usual point, rather than make any marked additions to it.

SENATOR SUMNER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Sumner has written that he favors delay in the admission of Southern claimants, and I judge from the letter I allude to that he will make no ill-advised movement independent of his colleagues and friends in the Senate; but will unite with all other sections which desire to postpone the admission of the Southern delegations. If he does this a very large majority in the Senate will stand firm against the admission of the claimants from the rebellious States. If he shall attempt to make the direct issue on negro suffrage he will fail, but I have no idea that he will do any such thing.

THE Nashville *Press*, of November 17th, has this paragraph in its editorial columns: "A private letter received from Washington that Andy Johnson, in a private interview with the writer, expressed himself highly gratified with the vote of the Tennessee Senate, and that he earnestly hoped the House of Representatives would take similar action soon and make it unanimous. We are glad to see the President is coming up to the work. Let us be for peace, and the right, by deeds, backed by the people."

The Daily Commercial

THE WAR WITH ENGLAND WE MISSED.

The revelation by *Blackwood's Magazine*, to the effect that but for Prince ALBERT, Lord PALMERSTON, at the time of the *Trent* affair would have carried out his determination to have a war with this country, will stand for truth until it is contradicted. We suspect, however, that though tainted with exaggeration, there are at least some grains of truth in it,—in fact, we should not be surprised if the main statement was true. That Prince ALBERT, at a critical moment, procured an important modification of the British dispatch on the *Trent* question, is well known; but that there was contemplated by the British Cabinet the warlike action which *Blackwood* declares was determined upon, has not, we believe, before been suspected.

According to the *Blackwood* article, the British have been treasuring up a variety of grievances as pretexts for going to war with us, and it would seem that we are just beginning to find out how nearly we have at different times been involved in a war with Great Britain. Taking the present story as true, we have perhaps a clue to the tenacity with which the South, up to a certain period, clung to the belief that England would interpose in its behalf. Although *Blackwood* is to be accepted as good authority on such matters, we suspect that its version of the *Trent* affair will be somewhat modified.

We give here the quotation from the *Blackwood* article in question. It is in the November number, on PALMERSTON, and is as follows:

In the Trent affair, on which it is now no longer a secret that Lord Palmerston was ready to go to war with the Government of the United States, the Emperor of the French, equally long-sighted, agreed with Lord Palmerston; and had there not been with him in the Cabinet men to whom the thought of war under any circumstances is dreadful, the message sent to Washington would have required a short and categorical answer, because a fleet equipped for action would have escorted it to the mouth of the Mississippi. In the Cabinet, however, there sat at the time not only Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers, but Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the representative, for political reasons, the most pacific of ministers—one who could never be brought to see that in the laws of nations, as in those of private life, there are moments when, though it can never be becoming, it is wrong for its own sake, it is perfectly justifiable to draw the sword; and to avert an injury inflicted against ourselves by inflicting it upon them. What, then, was the outrage on the Trent was committed, a long list of outrages to be accounted for. We had been cheated, as far as the letter went, by the terms of the Ashburton treaty. The States claimed as territory what they had in their possession the clearest proof belonged to us. They set up as big this outrage, the island of San Juan, admitted to be ours, from the moment of occupation by an American force, was invaded and kept under military possession of. These, with other lesser, but real, grievances, unredressed, rankled, festered, and the Trent outrage presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again for bringing them, after a process which would have benefitted the whole world. Had we struck them, as Lord Palmerston was anxious that we should do, the Northern States would have achieved their independence and become our faithful allies, as well as our very best customers.

LEGAL POINTS IN THE SHENANDOAH CASE.

The unconditional release of Captain WADDELL and the crew of the Shenandoah, will unquestionably form another complication in our British relations, which the inconsiderate accepting of the pirate ship by the American Consul at Liverpool will not at all help. Whatever the end which diplomacy will reach may be, the case constitutes another of the important precedents which British interpretation of international law is establishing—precedents which are destined, in the long run, to afford us quite as much satisfaction as any they have yet given cause for now in the shape of payment for damages. Of the legal points involved in the discharge of the officers and crew of the Shenandoah, a correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows:

"The question is, whether Captain Waddell speaks the truth when he says that he had no earthly intelligence of the end of the war than the beginning of August. Is the thing credible in itself? The American papers have prin ed dispatches of Admiral Farragut, which, if Captain Waddell, to the effect that they brought the surrender of General Lee and the close of the war. To his knowledge, and that he could, he did not care, and went on his career of destruction notwithstanding. Again, it appears that the American Minister has failed to bring to the notice of the British Government the depositions made by the masters of whaling vessels which were destroyed by the Shenandoah, after the war had closed? Is it possible that any reasonable man could have doubted, in the face of the fact, brought before him in so many shapes? Is it to be endured that Captain Waddell, notwithstanding the weight of the evidence before him, should be permitted to destroy ships without taking the trouble to clear up his doubts by making the necessary inquiries? Because Lincoln continues to exercise the rigors of his commission, after his assassination, Captain Waddell, pur, ought to suffer the penalty of his neglect. suppose no man living believes that Captain Waddell might not have satisfied himself as to the fact that the war was over weeks before he did satisfy himself; and if he chose to shut his eyes, I desire to know where is the warrant for any penalty, and why it should not be enforced against him?

"But perhaps the law officers have discovered some technicality which will enable Captain Waddell to claim the benefit of the statute of piracy. As soon as the civil war was over, every act of burning or destroying whalers done by him on the high seas was murder and piracy, and it is well known that the person who commits any such act of piracy may be tried in any country where he happens to be. Is it possible that the law officers of the Crown considered that Capt. Waddell had been guilty of piracy, they might be indicted and tried in the British courts? Is it, then, because these learned persons deny that Capt. Waddell has been guilty of this crime that they have refused to put him on his trial? But, beside Capt. Waddell, there were the men of his crew. What of them? Were they all American subjects—were there no English citizens among them? Have the officers of the government assured themselves on this point? If there were no Englishmen, they, like the Captain, might be pirates; but even if not pirates, they had exposed themselves to the penalties of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and might be indicted under that statute.

AMERICAN SILK MANUFACTURERS.

It will probably surprise most of our readers to know that in the midst of all the desolations occasioned by the late war, the peaceful arts have been making steady and rapid progress in all the northern States. Under the operation of the existing tariff a number of European manufacturers—who had depended chiefly on the American market—found it necessary to remove their large establishments to this country. Several new and important branches of manufacturing have thus been introduced among us, and are now in a flourishing condition. Some of the very machinery in daily operation at a Philadelphia Company's works, at the commencement of the rebellion was running in Covington, England. The Protection incident to the tariff of 1861, and the re sult has been that instead of sending our orders and gold there, English capital and machinery have come here, whereby our country gets all the benefits,—a pertinent illustration of the principle of Protection.

Ohio—Official.

The Union majority for Governor is 29,626, and for Attorney General, 31,799. This does not include the small vote of 300 cast for Long. The aggregate vote, including the soldiers, compares as follows with that of 1864, taking that for Secretary of State last year, and Attorney General this:

	1864.	1865.
Union	257,310	237,684
Democrat	182,478	199,899
Falling off in Union vote	419,648	437,583
Increase in Democratic vote		11,942
Decrease in aggregate vote		11,099
		10,912

The loss in the Union vote was chiefly in the Western Reserve counties, where a full poll was not necessary to the election of local officers.

The New Senator From Vermont.

Judge Poland, the new Senator from Vermont, was born at Westford, Vermont, in November, 1815. His advantages for education were unusually limited; yet he so far surmounted and overcame all hindrances that at the age of twenty-one he was fitted for the bar, and was admitted to the practice of law in Lamoille County. His progress in the profession was very rapid, and he soon took rank as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the State. At the age of thirty-three he had become so widely and favorably known as a successful lawyer, and as possessing those traits of mind and character which particularly fitted him for the office of jurist, that he was chosen, by a legislature politically opposed to him, one of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court. That position he has held until this time without variation, except his gradual promotion to Chief Justice, which position he was first chosen to in 1860.

ALABAMA COTTON FRAUDS.—Colonel Tomeny, who was recently sent to Alabama to investigate alleged cotton frauds, conjointly with General Wood, in command there, has succeeded in convicting a local agent in Mobile, named Carver, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to restore $90,000 in money, which was adjudged to belong to the United States government. Carver paid the money, and Colonel Tomeny ordered the imprisonment part of the sentence. The investigation still progresses, and enough has been learned to establish the fact that a large portion of the forfeited cotton, not one-tenth has been accounted for to the government—the remainder, worth fully $15,000,000 having been appropriated by official and non-official rascals and sharpers.

The man who shot Heffernan has been arrested in Nashville at a hotel, badly wounded. Horace Maynard and Colonel Brownlow recognize this man, Gault, as the one who robbed them some two weeks ago.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster General's Report.

Postal Money Order System.

Strength of the Ram Stonewall to be Tested.

The Organization of Congress.

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS NEXT SATURDAY.

President's Message in Type.

THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

GEN. LOGAN AND THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Mr. Colfax with the President.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 26.

The Postmaster General's Report

Is the first one to be completed of the annual reports. It is for the civil service an interesting document. For the first time in its history the Postoffice Department is self sustaining. It no longer shows its old deficit of five or six millions of dollars on the Treasury books. The contracts for the Southern mail service which have been let are at such greatly reduced rates as to lead to the hope that when the mail service is fully re-established throughout the South, the department will still continue to be self sustaining. The overland mail service shows a greater expenditure for less revenue than any other mail route.

The Postal Money Order System

Has been fairly tried, and works with great success, though the Government has in its possession considerable amounts of unclaimed money orders. Under the present system, it is impossible to find the owners of these orders, though it can readily be seen that the advertising of the letters be left to the Postmasters of each city, who, in his discretion, may select any journal, instead of giving it to the one having the largest circulation. Owing to the small prices paid for advertising the letter list, several largely circulated journals have refused to print it, though specially authorized to do so by the law. The result has been something of a loss to the Government.

Trip on the Ram Stonewall.

The Farragut Court Martial, accompanied by Commodore Craven and his counsel, yesterday made an excursion down the river and over the wall down the Potomac. Her speed was ten miles per hour, which is by no means her maximum. She seemed to be very formidable. Her ram projected twenty-five feet from her bow and lies eight feet under water. After the trial was concluded, the excursion party returned to the Navy Yard. The impression seems to prevail that Commodore Craven exercised a sound discretion in not attacking her. Had the Niagara's guns failed to make any impression on the four inch plating of the Stonewall, the result would probably have been the sinking of the former. In case of the latter's disability the Stonewall is to be hauled into the stream, and a gun of the Niagara's caliber is to be fired at her, at a distance approximating that between her and the Niagara at the time Commodore Craven declined to attack.

Arrivals of Congressmen.

There have been but few arrivals of Congressmen to-day. They come in much slower than usual, this season. The high prices in Washington, and the absence of any special excitement in the organization of the House, are believed to be the causes.

Republican Caucus.

A caucus of the Republican members of the House will be convened next Saturday night, to nominate candidates for the offices of the House. Mr. Colfax will go into the caucus almost unanimous for Speaker, and Mr. McPherson is said to be the favorite for Clerk. There are half a dozen candidates for Postmaster, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper. All of the officers of the last House are here, working among the newly arrived members.

Roll of Members.

The Clerk of the House has had printed the usual roll of members-elect, made up from the credentials which he has received. No member from the late insurgent States appears on the roll. Owing to the late date at which most of the Southern elections were held, but few credentials of Congressmen elect have been received from that quarter; so if the Clerk were disposed, he would not be able to put on his roll a full list of the Southern Congressmen.

The Message.

The first draft of the President's Message is in type at the Government Printing office. It will be printed in time to be sent in advance to the principal cities.

Chief Justice Chase

Has returned from the session of the Circuit Court at Baltimore, to preside over the Supreme Court, which meets on the 4th of December.

The West India Squadron

Is to be increased by adding six additional war vessels. The squadron is to be under command of Commodore Palmer. The war steamers Rhode Island and Ticonderoga are two of those which have already been selected. These vessels will be sufficient for any exigencies that may arise, and they will keep a vigilant watch of affairs in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Mexican Mission.

General Grant received a telegram yesterday from General Logan, who is at home in Illinois. He states that he will be in Washington about the first of December, when he will decide what course he will pursue respecting the Mexican mission. Before this information was received, a communication was sent to him by the Department of State, requesting to know at once whether he accepted the appointment or not.

The President and Mr. Colfax.

Ex-Speaker Colfax had a long interview with the President yesterday, in the presence of Gen. Grant. They had a pretty free talk in regard to political matters. The President informed Mr. Colfax, as he has many others, that he was extremely anxious for an early adjustment of all the political questions now agitating the Southern States, but that his action in the premises would be controlled by events as they transpired.

Detective Force Mustered Out.

An order has been issued mustering out a considerable portion of the detective force employed by the War Department. Secretary Stanton protested earnestly against this, but the President insisted that their services were no longer needed.

William Porcher Miles.

Of South Carolina, called on the President yesterday, to urge action in his pardon case. Two of his colleagues, he said, had been pardoned, Messrs. Boyce and McQueen, and he was anxious to get his, as he was desirous of embarking in business. The President told him he could do the latter without a pardon.

General Grant called upon Governor Morton to-day.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Treasury and Interior Reports.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

State Prisoners Not Released.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 25.

The Message.

The greater portion of the President's Message was placed in type to-day. It will be completed in ample time to be delivered to distant cities by special messenger, to be handed to the press on the day it is presented to Congress.

The Reports

of Secretary of Treasury and Interior are completed, and are being placed in type.

The President was so far relieved from the pressure of public business to-day as to enable him to receive many distinguished visitors, and to hold a brief public interview. Among those who called were Lieut. Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax.

Russian American Telegraph.

P. McN. Collins, Esq., the originator and prosecutor of the Collins Overland Russian American Telegraph Line, also had an interview with the President to-day. It is said that the Company desire Government subsidies. They have already been furnished within a day or two with a vessel belonging to the Navy.

Magrath Not Released.

There is no truth in the published statement that the President has released Judge Magrath, of South Carolina, Gov. Lubbock, or Texas, and other State prisoners now in Fort Pulaski.

Major Generals Quincy A. Gilmore and Benj. F. Butler had an interview with the Secretary of War to-day.

Internal Revenue.

Internal Revenue receipts are falling off. To-day they reached but seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Beckford & Co.'s Auction House, on Broad street, near the Theatre, Richmond, Va., and several adjacent houses, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss was small.

The Louisiana Legislature is now in session.

Meeting of the Supreme Council of Free Masons.

ADDRESS OF GRAND COMMANDER.

The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third and last degree of Masonry, Ancient and Accepted Rite assembled in the city of Charleston, S. C., during week before last. Ill. Brother Albert Pike, of Arkansas, presided as Sovereign Grand Commander. Upon the convocation of the Council, General Pike delivered an address, reviewing the condition of the Masonic order throughout the United States and in Europe. The following extract is from the opening of the address:

"*Illustrious Brethren and Sovereign Grand Commanders:*

"At the close of the great harvest of that pitiless reaper, Death, and, while having passed through more weariness he rests, we assemble, from States widely distant from each other, and not long since mad with all the direful passions of civil war, to kneel together once more around the altar of Scottish Masonry, to call the dead and to labor for the benefits of society, our country and humanity.

"During four terrible years our Temples have been for the most part deserted, the ashes of the hearthstone of our altars have been cold, and the brethren have met each other as enemies, or ceased to commune with each other. Isolated in most of our States from the outer world, we have had no correspondence with foreign bodies. No attempt has been made to enlarge the borders of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Our subordinate bodies ceased to meet. The Vail of the Temple has indeed been rent in twain, our working tools were broken, and our columns lay overthrown and prostrate.

"In war, when bolt legislates for humanity, and all the horrible influences that can debase and demoralize men, are busily at work, Masonry can do little even to soften the horrors and temper the hatreds of a strife that is powerful to avert. In some quarters, indeed, her laws were wrested to be trampled under foot, and Masonic privileges to be denied to those whom their brethren thought it Masonic piety to brand as rebels.

"They forgot that when States were arrayed against States in an open war of gigantic proportions, Masonry could not require them to believe that their brethren who fought for political independence, however much they might err, were slanderous and dishonorable, and that their convictions of duty without any of the moral guilt of treason, and they forget that in building the Temple we forgive the faults of Masons they, themselves, were led by their passions to violate their Masonic obligations.

"But these were not permitted to make Masonry a political engine. Masonry was a party to the civil war waged between States. They compromitted themselves a one, and the fire and smoke of the battle scorched not her garments. They carried the condemnation and censure of the world of Masonry; but Masonry itself declared not to be entitled to honor and admiration.

"With peace the opportunity for useful labor returns to the American Masons. Upon a land on whose farm a bed of coal was found, had a few wagon loads thereof carried to Philadelphia. By common consent experiments to be made with it, and the blacksmith in his neighborhood had pronounced it invaluable. But the coal-merchants who had not yet forgotten the Lehigh affair, and it was with difficulty that the General Assembly was induced to act justly. Some persons who had bought of him did not succeed in igniting it, and accordingly protested that it would not burn. Writs were issued against the Colonel, and he left the city by a roundabout way in order to escape arrest.

But a prophet has been at length selved the problem. The manager of a nail factory had procured some of this coal, and he and his workmen made engagements early one morning in trying to make it burn. They poked it, they stirred it, and in every possible way they and they could think of, sought to make it burn. At length they were called to dinner. But when they returned to their work, behold the fire of which had never met their gaze before,—the door of the furnace was red hot, and the fire within roared magnificently. They had at last been such a fire in the furnace, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could open the door. At the dinner time before they discovered a method of regulating the fire. They found out the secret of kindling an anthracite fire, and that was to *let it alone*.

The Treasury Accounts.

The account of the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, is rendered in the following form. It must not be understood, however, that the net revenue or receipts expressed in it exhibits the state of cash in the Treasury:

RECEIPTS.	
Loans	$1,475,260,740 88
Internal Revenue	209,464,215 29
Customs	84,928,260 94
Miscellaneous	39,760,371 05
Direct tax	1,320,377 31
Lands	976,993 31
War Department	6,160,421 57
Navy Department	7,567,326 09
Interior	197,719 81
Total	$1,830,075,227 14
Deduct } Repayments	$20,135,881 21
Trust funds	4,146,178 42
Total	$24,282,059 63
Total receipts	$1,805,792,827 51
Balance from 1864	26,739,900 73
Grand total	$1,828,532,733 24
EXPENDITURES.	
Public debt	$895,168,336 81
Civil diplomacy and miscellan's.	40,346,545 68
War Department	1,067,183,865 33
Navy	130,400,213 98
Interior	21,653,368 02
Total	$1,925,052,347 30
Deduct } Repayments	$20,135,881 21
Trust funds	7,242,242 00
Total	$27,378,123 21
Total expenditures	$1,897,674,221 09
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1865	929,809 15
Total	$1,898,582,533 24

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to-day received but seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Ohio are clearing out the State's interest in turnpikes for what it will fetch. Bonds and shares representing $675,000, upon which no revenue has ever been derived to the Treasury, have been sold for $17,000. Other interests which have paid something, and are therefore considered to be worth about $25,000, are open to bids, but the highest aggregate yet obtained is less than $100,000.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Francis Adams, long connected with the press, and more recently with the Boston *Saturday Evening Express*, died last night. He had been ill for some weeks.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special says: Gentlemen, some of them ex-rebel soldiers, who have recently come up to Washington from the valley of Virginia, report the condition of things throughout that portion of the State to be highly satisfactory for the coming winter. All classes of farmers have succeeded in harvesting crops of grain sufficient for home consumption, and many will have a surplus of corn and bacon for export. In the less fortunate tracts of central Georgia and Western North Carolina, mysteriously enough money has come to be plenty for the purposes of trade and payment of taxes, and it is used a great deal more liberally than those people were accustomed to use it in years before the war. It is chiefly used in plantation improvements, new buildings, fences, &c. Central Virginia has been reinforced since the war by many live Yankee farmers, although the fact may not be generally known, and they have not only lived down the Old Dominion and prejudices against their class, but have imbued the easy-going Virginia farmer with something of a Yankee spirit of progress. More of them will be welcome and the land will be sold to them cheap. Freedmen among them do not stand particularly in need of condemnation.

The Washington *Star* says that the statement that Judge Magrath and the rebel Secretary of War, Seddon, have been released from Pulaski, and Governor Lubbock, from Fort Delaware, on their parole, is without foundation, and that there is no probability that either will very soon be set at liberty.

Six thousand emigrants arrived at the port of New York last week.

The inauguration of Ottawa as the new Canadian capital was fairly completed by a meeting there on Tuesday last of the Executive Council.

Disease is reported by the Freedmen's Bureau to be largely on the increase among the colored population of Richmond. It is estimated that the number now requiring treatment is twenty-five thousand.

The latest advices from Mexico are unimportant. Several small victories over the Liberals are claimed by the Imperialists.

John P. Reed, jr., indicted in Bedford, Pa., for the murder of Jacob Crouse, was acquitted on Saturday in the Court of Over and Terminer for that county. The killing of Crouse was caused by political disagreements growing out of the late election.

Edward Simpson, late master caulker in the Philadelphia Navy yard, charged by the Government with a series of embezzlements covering a long period, was cleared on Saturday, by a jury in the United States District Court.

A Prussian, named Hedman Powell, a manufacturer of gas ovens, committed suicide on Saturday last, in his residence in Philadelphia, by shooting himself with a carbine.

Seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars in gold were sent out from New York by the steamers on Saturday.

A Government sale of wagons, cars, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., will take place at Nashville, Tenn., on the 29th inst.

Major W. H. Wilson, Quartermaster U. S. A., Geo. E. Taylor, Quartermaster C. S. A., and R. Heth, private in the rebel service, on the breaking up of Lee's army, were in Richmond, and had about $47,000 in gold belonging to the rebel Government in their possession. Before leaving Richmond, Heth, under orders from Taylor and Gibbon, buried about $20,000 of the amount in the yard of the house in which they subsequently dined and spent freely in and about Richmond. The facts becoming known to the rebel authorities, Heth was, after about two weeks ago, were arrested in Richmond and taken to Washington, and placed in the old Capitol prison. Search for the buried treasure has been spent by them, but the Government has succeeded in recovering about $17,000 of it. The prisoners are still held to await further developments.

STATE ITEMS.

Application will be made to the Venango county court to-day for the incorporation of Pithole into a borough and the appointment of a Burgess.

Frank Sayers and O. Davis played a match game of billiards, at the Chase House, Pithole, one day last week, for $100 a side, which resulted in the victory of the latter, who played a carom against the others full game.

The water main now being laid in the streets of Pithole, by the Pithole Water Co., of this week the citizens will be supplied with pure, healthy water.

While shooting at a mark on Tuesday last, in Oil City, a man named Stephenson was accidentally shot through the bowels, and it is doubtful whether he can recover.

A widow woman named Shirley, residing on Clapp Farm, left her two children at home one day last week, while she went out washing. During her absence they got hold of a can of kindle a fire with a can of petroleum, when an explosion took place, setting the children on fire, which resulted in the death of one of them. The other was not expected to survive its injuries.

Leonard R. Fowler, while walking along the street of Titusville, on Tuesday evening, fell into a cellar through an open doorway, in front of Haight, Archer & Co.'s store, receiving probably fatal injuries.

The burning of Mr. Samuel I. Horner's barn, near Johnstown, Cambria county, destroyed his entire harvest of the year. His loss aggregates $1,800. His friends have started a subscription for his benefit.

Rev. D. P. Mitchell, of Kansas, preached two sermons on the 19th in Johnstown in behalf of the missionary cause. Daniel J. Morrell, Superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works, by the payment of $150, was constituted a life director of the Pine Grove Mission Sunday School. The Church, and Rev. Mr. Simmons and wife were constituted life members by a subscription of fifty each. In all, $450 were collected for the missionary cause.

The citizens of Sharon, Mercer county, are agitating the subject of lighting the borough with gas.

Prof. S. P. Dame, a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, and late teacher in Edinboro Normal School, has been chosen Principal of the Sharon Union Schools.

The Sharon Rolling Mill, at Sharon, is again in successful operation, turning out 1,200 kegs of nails and 140 tons of bar, hoop and sheet iron per week. The company have two furnaces in operation, and employ 430 hands in the mill alone.

Musical Conventions, the new name for singing schools, are all the rage now in the western counties. Dr. Guilmette, of Boston, will superintend such a convention in Franklin as soon as the delegates arrive.

The Venango *Spectator*, a spicy local paper, but extremely copperheadish in sentiment, is about to enlarge its dimensions—cause, an increasing subscription list.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "A commendable spirit of improvement is still manifest in our midst, notwithstanding the fact that winter is at the door. Many new buildings are going up, and in a number of instances slate roof in time to escape the civil effects that must follow a fall of snow, or a hard freeze."

Governor Curtin's health has so much failed that he has determined to leave for Cuba, to sojourn during the winter. He will be accompanied by Surgeon General Phillips and his family. He will be back before January 1st.

E. P. Whipple, editor of the *American Review*, boston, lectured before the Philadelphia Press Club, Friday evening, on shoddyism.

At the complimentary dinner given on Thursday to Hon. Asa Packer, at Bethlehem, which was intended as a testimonial to the American labor, fifty millions of dollars were represented.

Oscar McKelvy, a printer lately employed in the Muney *Luminary* office, was killed on the Erie and Philadelphia Railroad on Wednesday last, near Muney Station.

LATE SOUTHERN ITEMS.

T. C. Dexter, Treasury Cotton Agent at Mobile, arrested for alleged malfeasance in office, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United States District Court of Alabama. The military authorities refused to obey it, whereupon Judge Richard Busted discharged Dexter from custody, and decided that he must be produced in court by the military authorities to be bailed, and answer the charges against him.

General Thomas has arrived at Mobile. His mission is purely on matters connected with his department.

A Columbus, Miss., newspaper is informed of $80,000 having been collected for a Government agent, but only $6,000 accounted for, and that stealing is rampant.

The new Louisiana Legislature is fully organized.

Intelligence from Central Mississippi reports a healthy condition existing, personal enterprise is active, provisions plentiful, the negroes well disposed and returning to their former homes.

A tax of $2 00 on each resident has been imposed on the people of Mississippi by the Legislature.

Frauds to the amount of $100,000 have come to light in the Louisville quartermaster's department.

Our latest advices from Brownsville, Texas, corroborate the statement that the Imperialists fired on a Federal boat drifting down the river, causing the crew to take safety in flight. The Imperial fire did no harm to the boat, but the captain of it had a narrow escape. General Weitzel has demanded an explanation. His correspondence with General Mejia relative to the affair is now being considered by the latter. Meitta, to prevent the ingress of spies to Matamoras.

Seizure of Rothschild's Tobacco at Richmond.

No little sensation was created among the trade on Wednesday by the seizure of tobacco purchased by John Jones, of this city, who is purchasing agent for Belmont & Co., of New York, who are agents for the Rothschilds. It appears that during the morning Colonel Loomis, who is agent for the Treasury of the United States, called at Anderson's and Myers' swarehouses, and asked the inspectors if they had not some of Rothschild's tobacco stored there. The inspectors informed him they had; whereupon he directed it to be put in order for shipping. He was

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

ENGLISH PRECEDENTS.

There was much meaning in the Boston petition asking our Government not to take further steps to procure remuneration for the damages sustained by American ship-owners from the Anglo-Rebel pirate ships. The idea was peculiarly Yankee; it had a look ahead, and contemplated something more than the simple squaring of accounts as to money matters. There was a mixture of money and retaliation—of course only just to the measure which strict New England justice would permit. The precedent, as ground for future action, was quickly perceived to be worth more than present money,—for of course if it is right, if it is sound law for England to fit out, or permit to be fitted out, armed vessels to destroy American commerce, it will be equally right in us, whenever England gets into a war, if it is only with Ireland, to be blind to enter prizes in our harbors for preying upon British commerce. To this, and nothing short, does the precedent to which the British Cabinet have committed themselves, and for which they are contending, directly tend. No doubt it is simply outrageous as it affects us. As an interpretation of international law, it arms the nations of the earth against her whenever England is involved in war. It is, however, perfectly consistent with the "aid and comfort" which, from beginning to end, England has given the South, and which caused the overthrow of the rebellion to be felt as a defeat to England herself.

To this ugly precedent England, by releasing unconditionally, the officers and crew of the *Shenandoah* pirate ship, has added another, which completes the license which any and every nation will have against British commerce whenever England is at war, or even engaged in putting down a rebellious organization, to which "belligerent rights" have been conceded,—on which point, again she has established another precedent which some day may return to plague the inventors.

We perceive that what is regarded as intelligent British opinion holds it as probable that England and America will be unable to arrive at a settlement of the questions growing out of the Anglo-rebel depredations, and that the controversy will be perpetuated for a long time. If England is content to have it so, we cannot so much complain,—and after all the Boston idea may prove to be the best diplomacy for obtaining perfect satisfaction.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

As the day for the meeting of Congress approaches, the interest in the questions immediately relating thereto deepens. At the same time the prospect as to the manner of disposing of those questions becomes better defined. Especially is this the case on the point whether the Republican members and the President will be able to agree in their action. From various quarters we have assurances that are not only gratifying but quite conclusive. Thus the correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "It is known that the national policy promulgated by Mr. Colfax meets the approval of a majority of the members of Congress, and President Johnson has recently expressed himself as decidedly averse to the recognition of Southern Congressmen so long as they and their constituents fail to submit promptly and without reservation to the conditions which he has imposed. I do not believe that there will be any division between the Executive and the loyal Congress men." An editorial in the New York *Times* on this and kindred topics, expresses "no apprehension" that "the matured views" of the President in his message will not "commend themselves to the sound judgment of both branches of Congress." "The people," says that journal, "have the strongest kind of confidence in the patriotic devotion and the practical wisdom of President Johnson. His policy, as already understood, has their most decided approbation. There is every reason to believe that, as more specifically set forth in his message, it will receive their hearty concurrence. It will in like manner, we are confident, receive the full assent of their representatives—utterly disappointing the malign calculations of any Democratic politician who think there is to be a breach, or at least a disjunction, between the great Union majority in Congress and the President." Concerning the views of the President, and the direction which his reflections of late have taken, the correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* remarks: "Evidence multiplies on every side which shows that the President is gradually changing his views upon the subject of reconstruction—or restoration, as he chooses to call it. He has been losing faith in the sincerity of the South. Men who one year ago held the knife to the throat of the Union are too bold and insolent to suit the President." On another point the same writer adds: "Mr. Colfax had an interesting interview yesterday afternoon with the President, and while he does not give details yet the interview was satisfactory. The opposition everywhere interpret the speech of Mr. Colfax on Saturday night as taking ground a good deal in advance of the President—judging from what he has said heretofore. In a fortnight more we shall see just how much difference there is between the two men. It is the opinion of some very shrewd men here that they are very nearly agreed."

On the subject of admitting the Southern members elect, the following views are expressed by the Washington *Republican*:

> If the Clerk should change his mind, and disregard the law of the Thirty-seventh Congress (which he probably will not do), and insert the name of every member presented for credentials declaring that he was regularly elected, the House cannot transact any business, under the law, except to elect a Speaker, *until the members are sworn in*. In that event, Messrs. Maynard and Nelson, of Tennessee, and probably one or two men from the State of Virginia, which, it is assumed, has been regularly organized by election of the people, are the only ones who could take the test oath. *None of the other Representatives from the late rebellious States*, with, perhaps, six slight exceptions, *could take the oath without committing perjury*. They are not coming to Washington with the intention of forcing themselves into the National Legislature by any such process. They know very well that it is impossible for the House to take any action in the direction of a modification of the oath, if it is modified at all, until after it organizes and is prepared to do business.
>
> "Therefore, we are glad to be assured, as we have been by many prudent gentlemen now in this city from the South, that the Senators-elect by the Southern States who, by reason of their action as rebels to destroy the Government cannot conscientiously take the Congressional oath of loyalty, will come here and quietly await the organization of Congress and the appointment of the committees; that they then will respectfully present their credentials to the two Houses for reference to the Committee on Elections in each branch, and abide the result."

IOWA AND PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The Davenport *Gazette* and the Burlington *Hawkeye* intimate that Mr. Secretary Harlan is very likely to be elected United States Senator from Iowa, and that he will then retire from the Cabinet. To which the Chicago *Republican* justly adds: "The Legislature of Iowa might do a worse thing than return Mr. Harlan to the Senate. While he has made himself an enviable reputation at the head of the Interior Department, his services in the Senate at the present crisis would certainly be of great value to the country." We understand that in Washington, in view of the change in the Interior Department, Senator Cowan has been suggested for that position, and General Cameron for his place in the Senate.

The Hon. W. D. Kelley has published two letters, one from "an old and eminent citizen of New Orleans," who never was an Abolitionist, the other dated Alabama, "from a Philadelphia Democrat," to show that it is best to "make haste slowly" in the work of reconstruction.

Virginia Methodist Conference.—The Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church South, now in session at Danville, Va., Bishop Early presiding, have taken up the subject of re-uniting the church to the Northern, and by far the largest branch of the sect. A preamble and resolutions, introduced by the Rev. Mr. Peterson, deprecating a return to the North Church, and indicating the objection of the conference to the proposed policy of a bishop for every State or conference; against the abolition of the Presiding Eldership, and against the lay delegate system; were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

There is certainly something going on at New Orleans of unusual importance, crediting the statements of Jones's boy, the Champion and Neshannock, which arrived here from that port to-day. The day before they sailed the utmost activity was exhibited at the commander's head quarters, and at General Canby's office. At least, one regiment that was under orders to proceed North, had those orders countermanded, and Government contractors were in market buying up all the available horses they could find, also steamboats of heavy draught. Rumor was busy as to the object of these important movements, which were but faintly hinted at by the New Orleans papers, but the prevailing conviction was that before long we should have startling intelligence from the Mexican border.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe. By W. E. H. Lecky, M. A. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1865.

The author's idea of Rationalism is indicated in the following sentences. It is "not any class of definite doctrine or criticisms, but rather a certain cast of thought and bias of reasoning. The nature of this bias it is the object of the book to exhibit. Of its influence the following statement is made:

> "It leads men on all occasions to subordinate dogmatic theology to the dictates of reason and conscience, and, as a necessary consequence, to restrict its influence upon life. It predisposes men to attribute all kinds of phenomena to natural rather than miraculous causes, in theology to esteem succeeding systems the expressions of the wants and aspirations of that religious sentiment which is planted in all men; and in ethics to regard the duties only those which conscience reveals as such."

The work is divided into six chapters. The first is on the declining sense of the miraculous, embracing magic and witchcraft. The second treats of the Church. The third on the æsthetic, scientific and moral developments of rationalism. The fourth on persecution, the antecedents and the history of it. The fifth chapter is entitled The Secularization of Politics. The industrial history of rationalism is the subject of the sixth and last chapter. The whole makes two volumes of large 12mo. of about 400 pages each. It is published in the usual good style of the house that issues it, though not equal to the English edition of which it is a reprint.

Of the correctness of what is strictly historical in this work, we have no reason to entertain doubts. But a considerable portion of its reasonings appears to us far from sound and logical. The entire argument drawn from magic and pretended miracles and arrayed against the miracles of the New Testament has this character. Arguments built upon distorted views of theological opinion, or on dubious or disowned inferences from the Scriptures, are not unsound reasonings. The position that the operations of the Almighty, or of nature, are always uniform, is only an assumption of what the question in dispute expressly owns.

But we do not intend to enter into a discussion of the subject of this elaborate work. It is a book for theologians to read, as it presents the most common form of scepticism and that of the most insinuating kind. The author treats it evidently *con amore*, standing under its banner. He does it generally with the dignity of a high mind, though sometimes the ardor of his advocacy makes him the advocate of rationalism and occasionally tinges his style with contemptuousness towards religion and its friends. The subject is not a *terra incognita* to well informed divines, but in this work they will find it presented in considerable fullness and perhaps in some new connections of thought.

It is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., at their bookstore, 93 Wood street.

Sherman's March Through the South. With Sketches and Incidents of the Campaign. By Captain David P. Conyngham, New York. Sheldon & Company, 1865. Pages 450, 12mo.

It is not surprising that this extraordinary war, and this wonderful campaign of it should be celebrated in the current and future literature of the country. In that literature this book claims a place, and deserves it. It has the advantage of being written with the events which it describes before the author's eye, and by a writer accustomed to wield the pen. Hence it has a fresh and sprightly character that gives the reader the next best thing to seeing and hearing with his own eyes and ears. It is better, in fact, for besides the writer having, as a correspondent of the press, better advantages of information than others could have, the reader has not to bear the fatigue, the rain, the hunger, the sleepless nights, and the dangers connected with attendance on an army in its campaigns and battles. All sorts of war scenes, and all styles of army and plantation talk are detailed, some of it sad, some funny, some shocking, some with the usual dashes, which it were better had they been put through the entire sentence and left out of the book. But these last are few.

At the battle of Resaca, the writer says: "I came up to the corpse of a dead rebel soldier, over whom a huge Kentuckian, Federal soldier, was weeping. 'My man,' I exclaimed, 'why do you weep over him?' Look at your own confederate around you.' True, sir,' he replied, wiping his eyes, and pointing to a Federal soldier near him, 'there is my brother; this man shot him and I killed him in return. He was my bosom friend. I loved him as a father loves his child.'"

Our limits forbid us to make further remarks. The book will be read with interest by our readers. Buy can get it of Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street.

Luke Darrell, the Chicago Newsboy. Chicago, Tomlinson Brothers, 1865.

It is not often that we get a book published in the West. This is a western story, as its title indicates. It is a true one, and the author assures the reader. The name only is picturesque, but the character drawn, and the facts stated, are real. The book, which is a handsomely published volume of nearly 400 pages, contains the history of a newsboy, from a very humble outset, through many hardships, and with many the vicissitudes of character, till his eighteenth year of age, and leaves him an industrious young man on a farm, possessed of good habits, and fair education, enjoying the esteem of his acquaintances, for intelligence and integrity. The volume is interspersed, of course, with much interesting information concerning the class to which Luke belonged, and with interesting incidents of their mode of life. The book is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 wood street.

Something New for my Little Friends. Original stories in verse. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1865.

A very handsome little book, of 128 pages, is this, by Fanny Fern, although the authorship is only indicated by the initials F. F. in the Preface. It was written for her personal young friends, and is published for the benefit and enjoyment of the larger number who only know the author by her writings. The metrical form is attractive to children, and the stories, inculcating kindly tempers and manners and virtuous conduct, will be both interesting and useful to them. We cannot give a sample of the stories, although they are not long; but we give some of the verses to show the style and the metre. A little girl had found and nursed a wounded bird till it got quite well, and had sung blithely for all winter. When spring came,

> "Then the little girl said, 'O my own darling bird,
> I know the sweet call of your friends you have heard.
> You listen and hold up your head all the day;
> Well: now you've been cared for and tenderly fed;
> But you want to go back to the beautiful trees;
> You are weary of small prey and the cage like these.
> You wish to live up in a beautiful nest,
> And fly where you please, for that you know best.
> Yes, go little bird! but have prudence and care.
> For bad cruel birds are lurking in some there,
> And you know what they are, for you have met them before."

Among the titles are these: The Selfish Girl, The Cat and her Kittens, The Old Bear, King Will, "Only a Joke," The Young Soldier. There are thirty-four in all. Charley's Sister begins thus:

> Her little chair drawn close beside
> Her weeping mother's knee,
> She said, as Charley died:
> 'You do not care for me:
> You kiss me, then you cry again
> And quickly turn away;
> It gives me only bitter pain
> And so I dare not stay.'

This book is for sale by H. Miner, 5th street.

Humorous Poems, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, with Illustrations by Sol. Eytinge, Jr., Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1865.

This is a collection in small convenient size, of the lively poems of Dr. Holmes, many of which, having had an extensive popularity, are familiar to our readers. About forty of these pieces are here presented to the reader, who we are sure, will enjoy them none the less for their being, some of them, old acquaintances.

At Henry Miner's, 5th street, this book, one of the series of Companion Poets for the People, illustrated, can be obtained. Price 50 cents.

THE CONDITION OF THE SHENANDOAH.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, communicates some interesting facts to that paper, about the pirate Shenandoah and the results of her career. He says the excitement, upon the landing of the crew at Liverpool, and the sailing of the vessel on a short cruise, and the subsequent return of the vessel to the same port, was only second to that created by the visit at New York. All these items indicate clearly that France will be willing, as to "amende honorable," and to pay any amount of regard and attention for the blunder the Emperor has committed. What Napoleon will let the ill-fated Mexican Empire alone until Napoleon has extricated himself honorably from his false position.

A negro named Young, who was ejected from a car of the Cincinnati passenger railroad company some time since, brought suit for damages in the superior court. The case was heard last week, and a verdict for the plaintiff with $80 damages was rendered.

Max Strakosch has been indicted at Detroit for giving false returns of the receipts of his operatic entertainments there.

At the New York city office, the officials of the Mexican Republic, who meet there, have heard "good news" of some sort, but they say that "it would not be prudent to communicate it just now."

The crop of the Northern States is greater in the aggregate than at any time during the war. The wheat crop stands 148,552,819, which is less than last year's crop, and is very deficient in quality. The total number of bushels of wheat, rye, barley, corn, buckwheat, potatoes, &c., for 1865, exceed those of 1864 by 213,071,411 bushels.

The first Sunday in January next has been named by the Centenary Committee for observance by the Methodists of this country, as a day of special and united prayer for the divine blessing upon the centenary services of the year, and for a general revival of religion, that the celebrity may be a memorable epoch in the Spiritual progress of the Church.

In the absence of special legislation for the protection of the community from the culpable negligence of railway officials, the jury of inquest which concluded its investigation of the Camden and Amboy Railroad disaster at Newark on Friday last did the best thing possible—to fall back upon the common law, and render their verdict as follows, viz:

> "That O'Brien, the switch tender, is guilty of manslaughter, and that the city authorities should restrict the rate of speed at which railroad trains shall run through the city."

Manslaughter is the killing of a fellow-man without malice, or "the unlawful killing of another without malice;" and when death ensues from the performance of a lawful act, it may, in consequence of the negligence of the offender, a mount to manslaughter.

The number of sugar factories now at work in France is two hundred and thirty-two, and the quantity to be produced is 22,500,000 pounds. The whole country in the Department of the Nord is beet-root, pulp, sugar and fuel; the roads are incumbered with the produce.

A steel vessel, which has just arrived in the Mersey, is the object of much curiosity and scientific calculation. The ship weathered the frightful cyclone at Calcutta last year, and, although she received twenty concussions, each one of which would have sunk a wooden vessel, came out of the war of the elements with only honorable wounds. Her plates were twisted and indented, but not one of them cracked.

One of the blessings of our connection with Minnesota lies in the fact that the overland mail route thither cost us $85,000 a year, while the whole postal receipts are $6,200.

The military post established by General Conner on Powder River, Bucotah, has, by order of the Secretary of War, been named Fort Reno, in honor of General Reno, who fell at the battle of South Mountain.

A gambler, named Henry Peters, was arrested in New York on Saturday, for robbing Mr. Jas. Bell, of Tioga County, New York, of $5,027. The robbery was committed in August last.

"Allegheny" on Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Somebody, over the signature of "Allegheny," is out with a severe epistle in the *Gazette*, on consolidation. Allegheny's first epistle was funny, notwithstanding it showed that its author was in anything else than a merry mood. This one is more than funny—it is heroic, poetic and ambitious; and it is as full of wind as an equinoxial storm. The very second line of the first sentence begins with a Latin quotation, and the sentence itself ends with "Pompeii of old," and "the ashes and lava of Vesuvius." In the second sentence we are told that "*that* one fair city with her hapless inhabitants," persished in an hour by the visitation of Providence. I am very sorry to hear so ill an account of "that once fair city." How the accident happened Allegheny does not inform us. This was an oversight. As a "visitation of Providence," now-a-days means a railroad "smash-up," I suppose that "that fair city, with her hapless inhabitants," must have been on a railroad excursion, and come upon a misplaced switch. It is to be hoped that Allegheny, in his third epistle, will clear this matter up, so that the responsibility for the accident may rest where it belongs.

Further on, Allegheny exclaims, "Does not it (Allegheny) harmonize with that of the ever-lasting *mountains*, the spinal column and backbone of this country." I suppose most unhesitatingly that I think it does, provided it this continent" has both a "spinal column" and a "back-bone." That it has both, however extraordinary it may seem in a physiological point of view there cannot be a doubt; because, if it had not, Allegheny would not say that it had. He, of course, knows, for he belongs to the family. Indeed, I believe that he himself, like his illustrious namesake, harmonizes with "the everlasting mountains" most admirably, and like "this continent," has both a "spinal column" and a "back-bone." Their resemblance may be, and manifestly is, in the uppermost story.

"On what meat does this our Cæsar feed?" asks Allegheny, excitedly. I declare, upon honor, I cannot tell. It may be beef steak, or mutton chops, or veal cutlets, or fresh pork, or smoked ham, or even "sassengers," for anything I know. I suppose the butchers, if he would ask them, might give some information on the subject. I would suggest that Allegheny ought, when his hand is in, to find out how much a round Cæsar pays for "meat;" whether he buys for cash or "on tick;" and whether he broils it, or boils it, or roasts it, or fries it. These are all important questions in a financial and dietetic point of view, and cannot with propriety be overlooked by Allegheny.

Allegheny queries, "Does not her financial condition bear high testimony to the skill and discernment of the able committee in charge of that delicate department?"—but he does not answer the question. This is a pity. Some people, it is rumored, have been at a good deal of trouble to find out the real condition of Allegheny's finances, and they vainly sighed to see some with the usual dashes, which it were better had they been put through the entire sentence and left out of the book. But these last are few.

Allegheny asks, "shall we renounce a name descending to us through the countless ages of creation?" That is a question as is a question. For my part, I say "not by a jug full." Can that only came down to us from the time of Noah or Adam, I would say hold on to it. But when I think clear over back to the days of Adam, and eats away beyond the six days of creation that Moses tells about, into "the countless ages of creation," he (would I say) Allegheny says, worse than a thief, or a fugitive, that would think for a moment of renouncing it.

Here a very interesting philological question arises. Did the "countless ages of creation" (with his eyes, and pointing to a Federal soldier near him, "there is my brother; this man shot him and I killed him in return. He was my bosom friend. I loved him as a father loves his child.")

Our limits forbid us to make further remarks. The book will be read with interest by our readers. Buy can get it of Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street.

Luke Darrell, the Chicago Newsboy. Chicago, Tomlinson Brothers, 1865.

It is not often that we get a book published in the West. This is a western story, as its title indicates. It is a true one, and the author assures the reader. The name only is picturesque, but the character drawn, and the facts stated, are real. The book, which is a handsomely published volume of nearly 400 pages, contains the history of a newsboy, from a very humble outset, through many hardships, and with many the vicissitudes of character, till his eighteenth year of age, and leaves him an industrious young man on a farm, possessed of good habits, and fair education, enjoying the esteem of his acquaintances, for intelligence and integrity. The volume is interspersed, of course, with much interesting information concerning the class to which Luke belonged, and with interesting incidents of their mode of life. The book is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 wood street.

Something New for my Little Friends. Original stories in verse. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1865.

A very handsome little book, of 128 pages, is this, by Fanny Fern, although the authorship is only indicated by the initials F. F. in the Preface. It was written for her personal young friends, and is published for the benefit and enjoyment of the larger number who only know the author by her writings. The metrical form is attractive to children, and the stories, inculcating kindly tempers and manners and virtuous conduct, will be both interesting and useful to them. We cannot give a sample of the stories, although they are not long; but we give some of the verses to show the style and the metre. A little girl had found and nursed a wounded bird till it got quite well, and had sung blithely for all winter. When spring came,

> "Then the little girl said, 'O my own darling bird,
> I know the sweet call of your friends you have heard.
> You listen and hold up your head all the day;
> Well: now you've been cared for and tenderly fed;
> But you want to go back to the beautiful trees;
> You are weary of small prey and the cage like these.
> You wish to live up in a beautiful nest,
> And fly where you please, for that you know best.
> Yes, go little bird! but have prudence and care.
> For bad cruel birds are lurking in some there,
> And you know what they are, for you have met them before."

Among the titles are these: The Selfish Girl, The Cat and her Kittens, The Old Bear, King Will, "Only a Joke," The Young Soldier. There are thirty-four in all. Charley's Sister begins thus:

> Her little chair drawn close beside
> Her weeping mother's knee,
> She said, as Charley died:
> 'You do not care for me:
> You kiss me, then you cry again
> And quickly turn away;
> It gives me only bitter pain
> And so I dare not stay.'

This book is for sale by H. Miner, 5th street.

Humorous Poems, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, with Illustrations by Sol. Eytinge, Jr., Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1865.

This is a collection in small convenient size, of the lively poems of Dr. Holmes, many of which, having had an extensive popularity, are familiar to our readers. About forty of these pieces are here presented to the reader, who we are sure, will enjoy them none the less for their being, some of them, old acquaintances.

At Henry Miner's, 5th street, this book, one of the series of Companion Poets for the People, illustrated, can be obtained. Price 50 cents.

THE CONDITION OF THE SHENANDOAH.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, communicates some interesting facts to that paper, about the pirate Shenandoah and the results of her career. He says the excitement, upon the landing of the crew at Liverpool, and the sailing of the vessel on a short cruise, and the subsequent return of the vessel to the same port, was only second to that created by the visit at New York. All these items indicate clearly that France will be willing, as to "amende honorable," and to pay any amount of regard and attention for the blunder the Emperor has committed. What Napoleon will let the ill-fated Mexican Empire alone until Napoleon has extricated himself honorably from his false position.

A negro named Young, who was ejected from a car of the Cincinnati passenger railroad company some time since, brought suit for damages in the superior court. The case was heard last week, and a verdict for the plaintiff with $80 damages was rendered.

Max Strakosch has been indicted at Detroit for giving false returns of the receipts of his operatic entertainments there.

At the New York city office, the officials of the Mexican Republic, who meet there, have heard "good news" of some sort, but they say that "it would not be prudent to communicate it just now."

The crop of the Northern States is greater in the aggregate than at any time during the war. The wheat crop stands 148,552,819, which is less than last year's crop, and is very deficient in quality. The total number of bushels of wheat, rye, barley, corn, buckwheat, potatoes, &c., for 1865, exceed those of 1864 by 213,071,411 bushels.

The first Sunday in January next has been named by the Centenary Committee for observance by the Methodists of this country, as a day of special and united prayer for the divine blessing upon the centenary services of the year, and for a general revival of religion, that the celebrity may be a memorable epoch in the Spiritual progress of the Church.

In the absence of special legislation for the protection of the community from the culpable negligence of railway officials, the jury of inquest which concluded its investigation of the Camden and Amboy Railroad disaster at Newark on Friday last did the best thing possible—to fall back upon the common law, and render their verdict as follows, viz:

> "That O'Brien, the switch tender, is guilty of manslaughter, and that the city authorities should restrict the rate of speed at which railroad trains shall run through the city."

Manslaughter is the killing of a fellow-man without malice, or "the unlawful killing of another without malice;" and when death ensues from the performance of a lawful act, it may, in consequence of the negligence of the offender, a mount to manslaughter.

The number of sugar factories now at work in France is two hundred and thirty-two, and the quantity to be produced is 22,500,000 pounds. The whole country in the Department of the Nord is beet-root, pulp, sugar and fuel; the roads are incumbered with the produce.

A steel vessel, which has just arrived in the Mersey, is the object of much curiosity and scientific calculation. The ship weathered the frightful cyclone at Calcutta last year, and, although she received twenty concussions, each one of which would have sunk a wooden vessel, came out of the war of the elements with only honorable wounds. Her plates were twisted and indented, but not one of them cracked.

One of the blessings of our connection with Minnesota lies in the fact that the overland mail route thither cost us $85,000 a year, while the whole postal receipts are $6,200.

The military post established by General Conner on Powder River, Bucotah, has, by order of the Secretary of War, been named Fort Reno, in honor of General Reno, who fell at the battle of South Mountain.

A gambler, named Henry Peters, was arrested in New York on Saturday, for robbing Mr. Jas. Bell, of Tioga County, New York, of $5,027. The robbery was committed in August last.

PERSONAL.

—James McCormick, who was without doubt the oldest man in the United States, died in Newburg, New York, on the 11th inst., at the good old age of one hundred and fourteen years, three months and five days. He was as remarkable for health and length as for longevity, and his life was an excellent example of temperance. He was born August 6, 1751, in the county of Cavan, Ireland. His age was accurately fixed by the fact that in the Irish rebellion of 1798, when ages became as important there as they were here during the recent draft, he was then forty-seven years old. In his youth he was not remarkable for anything except health and strength. He was a very early riser, often going to his work before daybreak. He would work all day, and coming home at night very tired, naturally sought his bed early. When a young man he lifted, on one occasion, a stone weighing seven hundred pounds. He was also quite a pedestrian in his younger days. On one occasion he walked to Dublin from a place fifty-two miles from it, and the next day walked back to the place in less than thirteen hours. "If there was a fair," said he once, "within eighty miles, I went to it; for you know walking was a way we had of sailing in those days." He was not married until he was thirty-six years old. He was the father of fourteen children, five of whom died in Ireland, and the other nine came over to this country. He was among the last to come over, and arrived in this country in the latter part of 1848, and with the exception of three years spent out West, he has always lived at New Windsor.

—Some of his habits were very curious. It was his custom while he was yet young in this country, farmers worked in the field to take a pail of water or some other beverage along with them to quench thirst; but he could never understand for how hard he worked he never experienced thirst as others did. He drank a very little water or any fluid and at his meals was accustomed to season so highly with salt that no one but himself could eat it, and after his meal or during it he seldom felt the want of drink of any kind. "At one time," said he, "I was a distiller whenever liquor was fashionable, and for a long time a dishwarier I never indulged to please myself or to please my friends." His food during his life was coarse but healthy. For the last forty or more until a year before his death, and milk he partly subsisted, believing it to be very unhealthy. Potatoes, corned beef and cabbage formed the principal part of his daily diet, and he seldom had any desire for anything more than this plain fare. Pies and cake he very seldom eat, eating but little for them. In his younger days he indulged tobacco very much, and could not bear the fumes of it. But when he was sixty-five years old he smoked his first pipe and soon became very much attached to it, and in his old age he said it was such a comfort that he could no more deny himself the indulgence than he could his daily food. His hearing, senses of touch, feeling and smelling were all remarkably acute. His vision was strong and clear, and he conversed with wonderful ease. No signs of second childhood or a weakness of the mind could be discovered in the deceased. He remarkable, and by a method of association of things, time and places he would tell very nearly every little incident and the time and place of its occurrence during his life. He was never sick a day, although at times he suffered with the toothache. He never applied any cure, nor did he ever have a tooth drawn, but suffered them to fall out of their own accord. He died at the time of his death he had only four teeth left. His eyesight for two years previous to his death commenced to decline, and when dissolution occurred he was almost blind. His hair never turned gray. He was a rebel in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and was wounded in the left leg. His invariable answer to the question what he thought more than anything else caused him to live so long was temperance, exercising a light food, regular meals, and regular hours in going to bed and getting up.

—Mrs. Lincoln has not ordered a monument from Germany, for the grave of her husband, as has been stated, but has ordered a splendid monument for the grave of her husband, nor does she intend to do so. She has left that work entirely in the hands of the Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield. Mrs. Lincoln is residing in the Clifton House in Chicago. Since the decease of her husband she has made her permanent abode in Chicago, living in great retirement and devoting herself to the education of her youngest son. Robert Lincoln is now completing his studies in the law office of Scammon, McClagg & Fuller. The other, so well known to all frequenters of the White House as "Tad"—a bright, fun-loving boy—is attending one of the public schools.

—Speaking of Mr. Lincoln, brings to mind the version of his life and services by the last number of the London *Spectator*. "To our minds," says that journal, "no funeral oration ever exceeded in dignity, in truth, in weight, and depth of reflection in dedicating as a national cemetery part of the battle-field of Gettysburg. Nor can the message in which, before the issue of the emancipation proclamation, he entreated the border States to sacrifice slavery, not at their own expense, but at the expense of the nation, be easily surpassed in the depth and earnestness of its appeal. And, again, speaking of his religious character, it says: "Perhaps Mr. Lincoln's religious faith and simplicity are the only traits which still remain in dispute over the whole character of the man. For ourselves, we cannot read his last inaugural address, delivered only five weeks before his death, without feeling that it is the conviction that it is the noblest political document that has been published in the English language, and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic authority. Those only can say it was overdone who see no stronger sense of the reality of God's government, and certainly none written in a period of unmitigated success, and by a statesman who had the partiality of victorious faction, and tempered so pure a strain of mingled mercy and justice."

—Major General Wm. S. Smith, the famous cavalry officer during the latter part of the war, General Grant's Mississippi campaign, his Chief of Cavalry, and a graduate of West Point, has left the army and established himself in the wall paper and trade in Chicago, in partnership with Carr, Atkinson, formerly on his staff.

—Governor Morton, the country will be pained to learn, goes abroad with little prospect of ever returning. He is afflicted with paraplegia, "that kind, of palsy which affects the lower part of the body," and in his case it is an affection of the spinal nerves. There is no hope of recovery. He informed a friend, himself, that he had no evidence of vitality in the lower part of his body, that he could not move his feet, that his legs have been insensible to the touch for some time. He is now in Indianapolis correspondent of the New Albany *Ledger*.

—Bishop Whitehouse, of the Diocese of Illinois, will sail for Havre on the steamship Lafayette, on the 8th proximo. Bishop Clarkson, of the Episcopal diocese of Nebraska, company with Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, will join him on the day for a visit to his new Diocese. He will remain in Europe about three months, and during that time will be with his family to his new home.

—A letter addressed by Senator Sumner to one of the Liberal leaders in the English Parliament, and which made a rapid tour through Europe in London, Sumner states therein that Lincoln, neither in his message nor other public documents, nor even in private conversation, used a harsh expression against any European power or any of its distinguished leaders. He said he was sorry for the rebels, and that those who were disaffected, senses of touch, feeling and smelling were all remarkably acute. His vision was strong and clear, and he conversed with wonderful ease. No signs of second childhood or a weakness of the mind could be discovered in the deceased. He remarkable, and by a method of association of things, time and places he would tell very nearly every little incident and the time and place of its occurrence during his life. He was never sick a day, although at times he suffered with the toothache. He never applied any cure, nor did he ever have a tooth drawn, but suffered them to fall out of their own accord. He died at the time of his death he had only four teeth left. His eyesight for two years previous to his death commenced to decline, and when dissolution occurred he was almost blind. His hair never turned gray. He was a rebel in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and was wounded in the left leg. His invariable answer to the question what he thought more than anything else caused him to live so long was temperance, exercising a light food, regular meals, and regular hours in going to bed and getting up.

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The household furniture of the old Eastis mansion built in the vicinity of Boston, in 1745, by the royal Governor Shirley, who brought its oak frame from England, was sold last Friday. General Washington, Lafayette, Webster and other distinguished men of this and other countries have sojourned in it at various times in their lives. Among the articles disposed of were the following: A Sienna marble tobacco box, which has stood in the hall for three quarters of a century, with some of the tobacco dried in it seventy years ago; a splendid set of green striped plush, were said to have been presented by the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, to Mr. Eastis while Minister at the Hague. They were sold singly, and brought prices ranging from $7.50 to $9.50.

Photographs are now taken in Europe by a process, declared a valuable discovery in art. The pictures are called Wotalty pes.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA,

WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS & TONIC PINE CORDIAL.

What is Dyspepsia? A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, flatulency and acidity, with loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn and depression of spirits, pains in all parts of the system, palpitation of the heart, cough, dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking. For all the above symptoms this great remedy

IS A CERTAIN CURE.

Suffer no longer, suffer no longer, but let all afflicted with this distressing disease give the above remedy a trial. The genuine article is sold by

M. MARBAN & CO., Druggists,
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has prepared a medicinal article for publican and general use, but what has caused the strongest feeling, as has always been the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, heartburn, sick headache, cramp and pains in the stomach and bowels, acidity of the stomach, cholera morbus

The Daily Commercial

APOLOGY.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

You're coming in late night, my love,
With a very unsteady gait;
You fix the ribbons of her cheeks
On the opposite side of her mouth up—well
I'm fond and blind and fond when you came into the room, and vowed your road to shame.

I saw a sort of a sudden Northern Light
Shoot up into your eyes;
I like such things. I like to see the wind
Stirring those locomotive symposiums;
I like the rosy, and I like the hazy.
A very pretty woman—very much!

I like the day-crimson and regal air
(You're not a queen, my dear, and a queen you are)
With which you adjusted your Turkey opera cloak.
And I enjoyed it with a diamond like a star.
Those dazzling lights in my harness, by my life,
It would not be so charming in my wife.

I like wild things, as I have said, but then
I would not like to own a lioness. He would be
Proprietor of cachinnoles, or some such heresies,
That go ping-ping in celestial style.
Or was a maid that could, if she should please,
Give him a touch of one, or all of these?

Not I. Bear's but a female thunderstorm
Should be your love, with lightning and then
A mass of angry lightning. You have had
Your March and April, now be June again,
And let your fine cut eyebrows' silken span
Be bent in promise to your favorite man.

I've had my laugh, and you your pout, and now
You'll tender me your hand (I'll not refuse it)
Give me both hands that I may say, "good Bess,
Through good and ill, through sun and fog,
The good Queen Bess, whose heart and mind and face
Teach me to love ALL women—as a race."

So when I kissed your pretty Cousin Nell,
I'll swear one who taught me to admire
Your every charm, and made you love me?
But then, dear Bess, as I was standing by her,
Her lips were quite close—how this is queer now!
Upon my soul I made me believe 'twas you!

SKATING.

Origin of the Art of Skating—The Ice—Necessary Preparations—The Skate—How to Put Them On—Getting on the Ice—The Start—Skating Backwards—The Outside Edge—The Cross-rule—The Figure Eight—Attitude of the Limbs—The Figure Three—The Spread Eagle—Ice Waltzing—The Quadrille, &c., &c.

As the season for skating—one of the most exhilerating winter sports—is all but here, we give space to-day, to some excellent instruction in regard to "how it is done," both in plain and fancy skat ng, for the edification of everybody who cares to know all about it. Skating is truly a fascinating pursuit, and seems to have been invented to serve as a recompense for our inability to fly. Indeed, as long as we have skates on our feet, and good ice under them, we do not envy the birds, which, at other times, we are apt to do. Non-skaters have little conception of the fascination which the art exerts over those who are well accustomed to it; but if they wish to find a simile, they may do so in the dreams of flying that Hadjes, the poet-philosopher, says he experienced, in which, one has only to flap his arms, glide easily along, and wonder way it was not found out before. Such a mode of progress is attained by the accomplished skater, who needs no powerful exertion to propel him, but sails about as if by simple volition.

Skating has been transmitted to us from Holland, upon the rivers and canals of which skates have, from an unknown period, been used by all classes of people for the sake of the easier and more rapid progress made by their aid.

In other cold countries skating is practised, rather as an amusement and healthful exercise. The Icelanders, in former times, used for skates "the shank bone of a deer or sheep," about a foot long, which they greased because they should not be stopped by drops of water upon them. In the description of the ancient customs of London, it is remarked that, "Some tye bones to their feet and under their heels, and shoving themselves by a little picked staffe doe slide as swiftly as a bride flyeth in the air, or an arrow out of a crosse bow." In Edinburgh, as well as in London, skating was a highly popular amusement several centuries ago. In countries where snow abounds, skating cannot be practised, and it is for this reason, probably, that it has not generally become so general as in the northwestern countries of Europe. It has, however, within the past few years become a fashionable amusement and exercise, for both young ladies and gentlemen. The style of skates are many and various. Those for ladies are usually of a light pattern and sometimes quite costly. Persons desiring to learn the art can easily do so before venturing upon the ice, by using what is called the "parlor skate," and are made to run on three small wheels. They were introduced upon the French stage, by Dumas, the playwright, in the opera of the *Prophete*, which includes a ballet of skaters, and forms an exciting picture.

We will suppose the pupil at the outset to be desirous of making his first essay upon the ice that he sees on its surface. He should first assure to have ascertained that the ice is sufficiently strong to bear, not only his weight, but the shock of a fall or two, which he will probably unphilosophically look forward. Ice ought not to be knobby or covered with ripples, as is the case when a frost and a breeze set in simultaneously. Also, there should be none of that thin superficial coating called "wat's ice," for the skate breaks through and trips up the wearer. Care should also be taken that stones and sticks are not thrown into the ice. It is as well to take a look-out, if possible, during the first few days of the frost, and to prevent boys from throwing stones on the ice to try its strength. But the worst substance that can find its way on ice is sand. It is so insignificant on ice that the skater cannot see it, especially when he is skating backwards; and a few grains of sand, that together would not more than equal a grain of mustard seed in size, are sufficient to upset a skater.

Besides his skates, the beginner should have with him a small gimlet, that screws into a wooden guard, or in default, thrust into a large cork. Nothing is more dangerous than to carry an unprotected gimlet about the person. The gimlet should be at least one size smaller than the screw of the skate, as otherwise the screw will not hold fast, and after the same boot has been used once or twice, it becomes what is called "screw sick." In order to save time it is well to bore the holes for the screws before leaving home, and to fill up the hole with some hard fatty substance, otherwise it is very awkward to sit on the bank trying with the left hand to bore a hole straight into the right heel. In order that the position of this hole should be marked by trying the skate upon the boot. An old duster, or any old piece of stuff, is useful in order to wipe the skates after removing them, and so to guard against rust.

A beginner generally damages a good pair of skates, so it is as well to content himself with an ordinary pair. The skates, which have a groove running along the steel, we do not recommend. It is true that they give a better hold of the ice at first, but they are very apt to become blunt at the edges, and besides, they cut up the ice into little shavings which collect in the groove, and by degrees prevent the edge of the skate, when the wearer is sure to be thrown. As to the straps, let those crossing over the instep be discarded; they are quite useless, and only confine the foot. Very little strapping is required, as the only use of a strap is to prevent the skate from falling off when the foot is lifted from the ice. Those who strap tightly are apt to skate awkwardly. No one can dance gracefully in tight boots, and the same rule holds good for skating.

The holes being properly made, the screws are introduced, and the skates placed straight along the feet. The little spikes at the front should be well pressed into the sole of the boot, and the straps drawn just tight enough to fix the skate firmly without cramping the foot. The ends of the straps must be carefully tucked away, as if they become loose, they are apt to get under the skate and throw the wearer. If too long, let the superfluous portion be cut off. In case of a broken strap, it is as well to have a spare strap in the pocket. One of the most useful pieces of apparatus for a skater is a little strap about an inch long, with a buckle at each end; so, if a strap should break, he has only to insert this double-buckle at the broken parts, and he is all right again without loss of time.

If possible, the skates should be put on while the wearer is sitting on some spot where his feet can overhang the ice. If that cannot be, he should walk fairly on the ice, and kneel on one knee while he fixes the skate on the opposite foot. A small impulse will then put him on his feet, where he will not find it easy to remain. All such helps as chairs or pointed sticks are to be condemned. They are as objectionable as corks to a swimmer, and moreover give the beginner an awkward attitude, from which he does not recover for a few times, and sometimes not at all. At this period of his progress the beginner finds a great difficulty in keeping his feet together. Generally, one foot slides to the left, and down he goes. But not disheartened, he gets up again, by kneeling on one knee as in putting on the skates, and tries again. After a little while he tries to progress, and does as he would on land, i. e. by walking. But to walk on skates is very difficult on land, and almost impossible to a beginner on ice, and down he goes again. He does not hurt himself, though—no one ever hurts himself while learning the beginning of the art—and perseveres until he has some notion of the method to be pursued, which is as follows:

Let the learner stand in the third position in dancing, with his right foot in the hollow of the left foot. The two feet will thus form right angles, and it is from this position that the first step in skating is made. He now places his weight on the right foot, and at the same time presses the inside edge of the left foot into the ice. A push given by the right foot, when it is immediately taken off the ice, and brought parallel with its fellow, sends the skater forward for a few feet. The same thing is repeated with the left foot, and so alternately, until the skater is able to go along, although very awkwardly, and with his hands flying about, but getting on. When he can skate easily, and keep his hands still, he is stand ready to skate back-wards.

There are several modes of learning to skate backwards, of which the best is as follows:—Let the pupil stand quite still upon the ice, place his right foot well in advance, the toe turned inwards. His weight must be almost entirely on the left foot. Then with the right foot let him describe a semi-circle on the ice, and he will thereby force himself a few inches backwards. This movement is repeated with the other foot, and by degrees the skater finds himself at some distance from the spot on which he started. At first he seems to make no progress whatever, and appears fixed to the spot. But, after a little practice, he overcomes the difficulty and learns to glide backwards in a sinuous course rather pretty to look at. Being familiar with this, his next lesson is the Outside Edge

Hitherto, the inside edge of the skate has been used because it is the easiest. But a good skater entirely disdains the use of the inside edge, and so we must proceed to the outside. The best mode of learning this is by marching a circle on the ice, some eight feet in diameter, and putting some object to mark the centre. The learner then stands on the outside of the circle, his right foot upon the line with its outside edge firmly pressing it, and his right shoulder turned towards the centre. In this position he places himself around the circle by means of the left foot, keeping the right skate on the line. After going round once or twice, he should turn his left side to the ice, and go round in the opposite direction, trying to cross the right foot over the left. If he can go round a circle either way by continually crossing the feet, he is ready for the next movement.

To skate the "Cross-Roll" the skater stands as in learning the outside edge, and starting on the right foot, crosses the left over it. But instead of repeating the movement, and so forming a circle, he immediately crosses the right foot again over the left, and so on. Then, instead of making one large circle, he forms a succession of arcs of circles, by which he is carried forward. The legs should cross over each other as far as possible, and the skater should be content until he can cross the knees. This is a very pretty movement when neatly done, and one of the most graceful on the ice. The hands must hang quite easily and quietly, and the body carried uprightly without being stiffened. Care should be taken that in doing this figure, the outside edges of the skates are pressed firmly into the ice when they touch it, or the skater will be apt to slip.

We now come to the first step in the real figure skating, which is the very quintessence of the art. We can ride for mere rapidity, or for the sake of skates, but we do this very badly in the exceeding grace of good figure skating. The first figure included is generally the 3 or the 8, some prefer the former, but the latter figure is the better on which to begin. The skater starts as in the last figure, but makes an entire circle before he crosses his feet, so that if his right foot starts on the upper circle, his left makes the lower one. Always start from the point where the circles cut each other. At first the skater will find some difficulty in getting quite round the circles, but he will soon accomplish that object if he slightly swings the off leg across towards the toes of those of the other. In describing the curves in cutting itself by the heel that is off the ice, that which is on it only serving to sustain the skater.

No pains should be spared upon the figure three, as it is a most elegant one, and is besides the key to all figures. When the 3 is once mastered, other figures become quite easy. The mode of doing it is this:—Start on the right foot as if going to make an 8, but do it as gently as possible. But instead of swinging the left foot round so as to make a circle, let it remain at least a foot behind the right foot. The consequence of so doing is, that when three-fourths of the circle are completed, the off foot gives a curious sway to the body, and the skater spins round on his right foot, changing at the same time the inside edge to the inside edge, and cuts the second half of the 3 backwards. When the skater can do this easily with the right foot he should practice it with the left foot, and when he can cut the 3 with equal ease with either foot, he should put two together. He begins with the left hand 3, starting with his left foot on the outside edge, when he gets to the twist of the 3 he spins round, and finishes the figure still with the left foot on the inside edge backwards. His right foot is now at liberty to pass to the front of the right hand 3, which he cuts in like manner. Especial care must be taken to keep the knees straight, and to perform a graceful curvature of the body. If the skater should be so far off his balance as to find any difficulty in spinning round the left foot, he will gain impetus by throwing his weight a very little toward the toe of the skate. The reason why the two curves found in this twist is, that the steel of the skate has a curved form; and when for a moment the body is quite upright, the inside skate spins round on its centre, as on a pivot.

When the skater is quite at home in his 3's and 8's, he should begin to skate backwards on the outside edge. The best mode of learning to do so is by cutting a 3, then immediately after the twist, the skater places the outside edge of the foot on the ice, at the same time lifting the inside foot.

Any one who can do the "Back Cross Roll" figure properly may count himself a good skater. It seems worse than the Ass's Bridge, for in unpracticed hands the puzzled skater is apt to inevitably are yet quite unable to skate this one. The cause of failure in this figure is, that too great an impetus is given to the left foot at starting. In fact, the position of the head is the great secret in all these manœuvres, the difference of an inch in its attitude making just the difference between a large or a small circle. The 3 is the skater's great reservoir power. Whenever he finds himself in want of a little more impetus, he cuts a 3, and by bearing a little forward at the twist, gains enough power for a very large figure. In learning the Back Cross Roll, the skater need not start with any impetus at all. Let him merely stand still, place the left outside edge very well into the ice, lean slightly upon that side, and gently swing the other foot round, until it has crossed the left foot and is planted with its outside edge on the ice. The left foot is then crossed behind the right, and it will be found that the mere swing of the foot and leg is sufficient to impart to urge the skater backwards. Great judgment care should be used to avoid too great an impetus at starting, and in a short time the skater will find himself able to glide over the ice in this manner with perfect ease.

The heraldic bird from whose contour the figure "spread eagle" derives its name, is anything but graceful in aspect. Nor does the figure reflect its character. But as the accomplishment of the figure is thought necessary by most skaters, we find mention of it here. In this figure the two heels are placed nearly close together, or at all events in the same line, and the skates turned in exactly opposite directions, so that one skate goes forwards and the other backwards. The attitude that is assumed by the skater while performing this manœuvre is nightly like that of the spread eagle on armorial bearings. In this figure the knees of the skater are to be bent at right angles. The usual mode of "spreading the eagle" is to skate forwards rapidly for some distance, and then suddenly to spring into position. The line of direction must be very accurately taken and the weight thrown rather on the back foot, or the skater will make a series of awkward plunges, something like those of an ill-balanced kite, instead of gliding forwards easily and quietly.

Waltzing is a very pretty figure, and of course requires two persons, if they can skate a little, the gentleman, so much the better; if not, one must enact the lady as well as he can. The waltz step is performed by cutting a very small 3 and, instead of coming round on the inside edge, finishing the twist on the outside edge of the other skate. Exact step is required, or down go both parties.

When four good skaters get together, they generally manage a quadrille, which, if well danced, is about the most attractive of all the figures. How is applied to the latter, and the ease with which the many changes of step, just as the leader of a beat of bells gives notice of their changes. The figure that is used in the ice is curious, and is circles; one in the centre, and the four others ranged crosswise on its outside. Each skater stands at the further extremity of one of the circles, and when the leader gives the word, all start at once with the 3 step. They thus approach each other, and as the central circle forms the top of an 8 common to all, it follows that all four skaters are going round that circle at the same time. When they have gone round their circles several times, the leader calls the next change. This time, instead of simply making their 3's, the skaters cut a 3 when they come to the centre circle, and so go round it backwards. Next changes brings them back to their circles, where they go on rapidly changing the feet as the 3 is formed. There are innumerable steps in this pretty figure, which is almost as variable as a cotillion, which name would be quite as applicable as that of quadrille. It is a beautiful sight to see the dancers simultaneously approaching one point, all rapidly following each other round a little circle, with only a foot or two between each person; then diverging upon their several tracks, and again meeting in the centre. Let the reader believe one who has spoken from experience, and understand that any amount of labor and perseverance will be well spent if he is only qualified to join such a quadrille, or even to perfectly appreciate its beauties.

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WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street,
Are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods and Notions
All of which have been bought since the decline, for CASH.
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
COBURGS,
THIBET CLOTHS,
DELAINES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
ALPACAS,
POPLINS,
BROCADES,
SILK LUSTRES,
WOOL DELAINES,
CASSIMERES.
ALSO,
SHAWLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' CLOTHS, FRENCH CLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS, BELGIAN DO.
AMERICAN CLOTHS.
PLAID FLANNELS in great variety.
SHIRTING " " "
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS,
CORSET JEANS,
PAPER CAMBRICS.
BLANKETS,
GREY AND WHITE.
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSHIRTS
And DRAWERS.
An examination of our stock will satisfy the closest buyer that we can and will meet the emergency.
no23-tf WILSON, CARR & CO.

J. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANK
DRY GOODS.
FALL 1865!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their
FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, AT
Low Prices, for Cash.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS
In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of
FLANNELS,
Of the following and other well known brands, now in the store of
FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDES.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line, also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
BATTING AND BAGS.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-1m-M-W-F

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls,
GREAT BARGAINS AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
oc28

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
☞We will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UPSTAIRS. se7

GLOVES, &c.
Fur, Buck, Kid, Cloth and other
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
Woolen Hosiery.
KNIT SHAWLS.
NUBIAS, HOODS,
Shirts and Drawers.
IN FULL STOCK.
R. H. PALMER,
no24 84 Wood street.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
PITTSBURGH

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
oct6-6m

CAUTION.
THE LAND, LOTS AND APPURTENANCES, in Allegheny county, and heretofore owned and occupied by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a Canal, has been conveyed by said State in fee simple to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, all persons are hereby CAUTIONED from purchasing or leasing the same, or any portion thereof, from any persons whatever other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., or their assigns. This CAUTION has been deemed proper in view of certain advertisements, by unauthorized parties, offering to sell, rent, or lease certain portions of said land and property.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
no1-tm Solicitors for Owners.

200 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED.
20,000 lbs. new Dried Peaches.
100 dozen Canned do.
500 pieces very best Sugar Cured Hams.
1,000 lbs. packed Butter.
100 bbls. No. 1 Salt, in store and for sale by
COOK, BROS. & CO.
no8 12 Smithfield street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CO PARTNERSHIP.
We have associated with us GEORGE P. McBRIDE, the Co-partnership dating from August 8th, 1865.
NIMICK & CO.
ALEX. NIMICK.....WM. E. NIMICK.
JAMES FRAZIER.....GEO. P. McBRIDE.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

MAYOR'S LEVEE.—Yesterday morning Mayor Lowry had forty-three cases, charged with various offences, before him. Allegheny was preserved its usual good reputation, Mayor Morrison having but one customer.

DISCHARGED.—Dr. J. Dodge Warren, who was arrested on Friday, on a charge of receiving money under false pretences, on oath of W. C. Mackey, had a hearing before Alderman Strain on Saturday, which resulted in his being discharged.

CONSOLIDATION.—The Consolidation Convention will assemble in the Common Council Chamber to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. Those districts which have not appointed Committees should do so immediately, in order that they may have a voice in determining for or against consolidation.

STREET CLEANING.—On Saturday night St. Clair street, from Duquesne Way to Liberty street, was thoroughly washed by the Allegheny engine company. A number of public spirited business men residing on the street, have, we understand, made arrangements to have the street cleansed in a similar manner weekly.

A WARD IN NEW CASTLE.—Artemus Ward, formerly known as C. F. Browne, will lecture and exhibit his panorama at White Hall, New Castle, on Wednesday evening. Seats for the lecture may be secured at the Bee Hive, Wayne depot, and it Allen is as successful as ticket seller as he is agent for the COMMERCIAL he will be almost unable to supply the demand.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—A colored man named John Williams was arrested yesterday by officers Culp and Mosmer, on a charge of stealing $40 from George W. Liebe. It appears that the parties were members of the 82d Regiment Colored Infantry, and having been discharged from the service, arrived in this city on Friday night. While Liebe was in the cars, Liebe was robbed, and having suspicions that Williams was the guilty party, procured his arrest, and upon searching him, eighty dollars of the missing money was found on his person. Williams will have a hearing this morning.

POLICEMAN SENTENCED.—David Elkin, Chief of Police of Allegheny, and officer Joseph Campbell, who were tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County a short time ago, and found guilty on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by a watchman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, were sentenced on Friday, to pay a fine of $50 and costs, $25 each, and the costs of Court. As the officers were engaged by the superintendent of the Railroad at the time the alleged assault was committed, the road assumed the fine and costs and liquidated them.

APPORTIONATEMENT OF THE CITY.—The committee appointed by the City Councils to apportion the number of the representation from each ward, in the Common Council, under the new Assembly, have, we understand, concluded their labors, and will make the following report: First Ward, two members; Second Ward, three members; Third Ward, two members; Fourth Ward, three members; Fifth Ward, two members; Sixth Ward, five members; Seventh Ward, two members; Eighth Ward, three members; Ninth Ward, three members; Tenth Ward, two members. Total, thirty members.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—The steamer Ontario arrived at this port yesterday, having on board one more passenger than was registered. It appears that a woman, who gave her name as Lottie Williams, having with her an infant two weeks old, took passage on the boat at Parkersburg for Wheeling. Upon arriving at her destination she left the boat, but neglected to take her child with her. Shortly after the departure the little waif was found snugly wrapped up in a shawl, and sleeping quietly in a berth. It was taken in charge by the officers of the boat, who, it is understood, will adopt it and name it after the boat.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—Rev. W. B. Watkins, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, in this city, delivered an interesting lecture last Tuesday night, in Massillon, O., on the subject "Language." A Massillon paper speaks in eloquent terms of the lecture and lecturer, and says: "He hit off a large list of delinquents in various departments of literature, in regard to the use of language, in a most amusing, but not offensive vein. His apostrophe to the American flag was one of the best efforts made, and had the lecture been in a full storm of enthusiasm, would have been irrepressible. The unanimous wish is that Mr. W. return and favor our citizens with another lecture. He will have a crowded house."

FEARFUL FALL.—On Sunday morning about two o'clock, a young man named John Nichols fell from the third story of the *Post* building on Fifth street to the pavement, breaking one of his legs in two places, and cutting his head and face severely. He also received serious internal injuries. He was picked up by the watchmen and carried to the Mayor's office, where Dr. Rogers dressed his wounds, and afterwards taken to the Mercy Hospital. Nichols, who is a printer by occupation, has been dissipating freely for some months past. It is supposed that he was intoxicated on Saturday night, and went into the *Post* building to find a place of sleeping, when he staggered and fell out of the window. Nichols was a member of the 102d Regiment during the war, and was one of the re-enlisted veterans. He is a native of Pennsylvania, whose his relatives reside. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Testimonial of Respect.

The Employees in the COMMERCIAL Press Room, desiring to express their sorrow at the death of Mr. John Robinson, late foreman of the Press Room, at a meeting on Saturday adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, God in his all-wise providence has removed our late foreman, John Robinson, from the earthly career of usefulness to, we trust, a life of immortality beyond the skies: therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a kind employer, a warm friend and genial companion, whose many virtues while living will endear his memory to us for all time to come.

Resolved, The we tender to the grief-stricken widow our united sympathy in this her hour of affliction.

THOMAS MALLOY, JOHN F. KARRIGAN, JACOB H. FULLER, WILL. M. SIMS.

The Connellsville Railroad Case.

The argument in the case of the City of Baltimore *vs.* the Connellsville Railroad Company, and the Southwestern Railroad Company, took place in Philadelphia, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Grier and McCandless, on Thursday and Friday last, and has not yet been concluded. The case belongs to the Western district, and, as the argument is pressed, the Court consented to have it in Philadelphia. The issue involved is whether the Legislature did not exceed the constitutional limit in granting an act, in 1861, to repeal the charter granted in 1857 to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. The same was declared void by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth adversely to the constitutionality of the act, and having been removed to the United States Circuit Court, an appeal now comes up for argument. Most of Friday's session was consumed by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who argued against the constitutionality of the law which was designed to take the charter from the Connellsville Railroad Company and give it to the Pittsburgh, Virginia Railroad Company. J. H. B. Latrobe, Geo. Shiras, Jr., and Wm. Reed, Esqs., are associated with Mr. Johnson in representing the city of Baltimore, and Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Walter H. Lowrie and J. Veach, Esq., are the counsel for the defendant.

Hint to Allegheny Street Commissioner

An intelligent correspondent sends the following, which is commended to the attention of the proper authorities of Allegheny:—

The city of Chicago has been mulcted in $11,000 for damages resulting from a defective sidewalk.

Will the councils of Allegheny City take a hint from the above, and compel the Street Commissioner if there is such a person in Allegheny to replace immediately the earth he has excavated from the old grave yard lot on the West common? The excavation we allude to is directly in the path of those persons going to and from market from the lower part of the city, and as much of the marketing is done after night, we shall hear some screaming of some unfortunate having fallen into this pit, and the city called upon to pay damages for the same. Surely this is a burning shame and disgrace to the city, that those West commons should be left in their present condition, and until something serious will give it their personal attention, we cannot hope for any improvement. A more pestilent breeding locality than that portion of the commons, does not exist anywhere in the two cities.

Public Amusements.

MLLE PAREPA'S FAREWELL CONCERT took place on Saturday evening last, and nothing can exceed the enthusiasm she created on the occasion. Two and sometimes three *encores* rewarded every song she executed. What could be more lovely and chaste than her rendering of the charming air from *Somnambula*, "Ah! perdute clad;" what more sparkling and replete with a gossamer-like delicacy of vocalism than the Cavatina from *Figlia*? Her ballads, heartfelt and home-like than her English Ballads? Her great versatility, surpassing all others in that respect, ranging from the highest to the low tastes, and to charm alike the musically uninitiated and the most fastidious critic. She has fairly enshrined herself in the hearts as the very embodiment of a perfect songstress—representing all styles, all languages, and that chiefly by means of a highly refined and artistic nature and splendid natural resources, every musical creation, however severe and complicated, ringing in its character. In common with the world's greatest vocalists, Linda, Sontag, etc., she disclaims the use of that fashionable and pernicious vice—the *tremolando* (trembling) of the voice—a cheap device of inferior vocalists and amateurs, of little the want of artistic finishes and qualities, by substituting an unmeaning mechanical contrivance, and originating, no doubt, like the wearing of Wig, Long Hair, Paint, etc., by the advanced years of some once great artist, whose failing powers forced her into this *shortcut* style of singing.

HERR ROSA placed another feather in his cap, and a very handsome one, on Thursday evening. A tenuxtemp's beautiful Fantasie; and it displayed the warm, artistic feeling of the youthful performer, and his fastidious appreciation of the greatest advantage. Mr. Levy gave us additional proof of his truly wonderful skill on the cornet, and in his efforts, (arranged by himself) "Lucy Long Polka," were received with a very whirlwind of applause. The piano performances of these concerts were of a most artistic character, and to fill a void created by the severe illness of Mr. Brown, the regular pianist, it would therefore be unjustifiable and most ungenerous to subject them to a severe criticism. Nothing but the absolutely musical character of the superb Steinway Grand, with its powerful treble notes and majestic bass, and the delicious SONORE quality of the entire register was the subject of general remark and admiration, and if anything could make amends for a hastily gotten up performance, it was the superb Steinway Grand.

OPERA HOUSE.—Those popular artistes, Mr. and Mrs. Florence, have been re-engaged, and will appear in three attractive characters to-night. As the re-engagement extends out for four nights, those who have not yet seen these interesting comedians should avail themselves of the opportunity.

HOLMAN'S.—The favorite tragedian, Mr. A. J. Neafie, has been engaged for six nights only at this house, and will to-night appear as the "Corsican Brothers," a performance in which he excels without a doubt. Mr. Neafie has been always popular with our play-goers, and will doubtless meet with a cordial reception to-night.

MASONIC HALL.—This evening Tony Pastor's Combination Troupe, from New York, will make its first appearance in this city. The programme for this evening includes a variety of comic acts, skating scene on parlor skates, dancing and singing.

COMING.—Yours Truly, A. Ward, is now giving his farewell nights in America, previous to his European tour, and proposes to stop two nights in this city, at Mason's Hall. Thursday and Friday evenings have been selected, and as the numerous friends of the great showman will wish to hear him at Popular rates once more on Monument Hill, he will be a great crowd, so those who wish to be in the front rank will do well to secure seats at Mellor's. If Wood street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV. 25, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	109 00	.....
United States 5-20s, old	101 50	.....
United States 7-30s, third series	97 00	.....
United States 10-40's	90 00	.....
United States Certificates	97 00	.....
Gold	141	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh 5's	98 75	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's	.....	103 50
Boatman's Insurance	.....	30 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. stock	6 00	.....
Fourth National Bank	.....	120 00
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National	96 00	.....
People's National Bank	.....	101 25
Columbia Oil Co.	.....	27 50
Enderson Oil Co.	1 25	.....
Coal Hill Mining Co.	1 00	.....
Fabrican	90	.....
Phoenix Oil Co.	1 25	.....
Manchester Passenger R. W. 8 p. c. bonds	100 00	.....
Dunkard Creek Petroleum	15	.....

SALES

20 shares Third National Bank $125
30 shares People's National Bank 119
Gold at 10:30 A. M., in the Work, 146¾.

SATURDAY, November 25—P. M.

The rate of interest being regulated by law in this country, and not under the control of the banks, as it is with the bank of England, they do not exert that graduated influence over the commercial community. Our banks have no check upon the diffusion of capital except to refuse accommodations altogether. The Bank of England raises or lowers the rate of interest just as it will serve to check unhealthy expansion in business, or encourage legitimate enterprise. The average circulation of the banks of England and Wales, at about $250,000,000. The circulation of paper money in this country at the present time, is more than treble that amount, but it not being convertible, there is no limit to its increase; and hence, it is argued, the necessity of inaugurating some practical scheme that will reduce the volume of paper money to within the limit of the National Banking Law, or within some limit that will render specie payment possible, and easily maintained. The high prices which characterize the markets in every department of trade, multiply the currency by increasing the amount necessary to the business of the country fourfold. How then to bring back again to former cheap prices, or reduce the cost of living to even an approximation of former rates, is a question of great practical importance.

The cause of high prices is, by many writers, mainly attributed to the plentifulness of paper money. This is the result, no doubt, with the increase of an untrowed currency, which could be multiplied at the pleasure of the directors or managers of a bank, as formerly with many of the banks under the old system. But we cannot see that a return to specie payment by the institutions under the National system would either serve to check their circulation or render their notes more secure. The safety of the National banks rests upon the security of the Government itself, and the convertibility of their issues could not render them any safer than they now are. The great reason for a convertible currency is security to the bill holder, and a preventive of over issue. By the provisions of the National Banking Act these are amply secured without convertibility. True, they are obliged to convert their circulation into lawful money or legal tenders, and they stop short of that when they fund or withdraw these, it is implied as an advance towards compelling the bank to provide gold in their place. But in such an event so long as gold would be par there would be little or no demand for gold, but when it would go above par there would be no alternative for them but to suspend. So that convertibility so far as these banks are concerned, does not amount to much, inasmuch as they have been a far safer nor regulating the amount to be issued. National bank notes, therefore, being secured by Government bonds, do not require the interposition of the convertibility security, as the Government guaranty is security sufficient. It is not, therefore, so much in the amount of paper money in circulation as in the *quality*. There is not much danger of inflicting injury on a community by supplying it with a perfectly sound currency commensurate with its wants, with the law of supply and demand will regulate. The idea that a return to specie payments is the only course to secure a return to cheap prices and a more sound condition of affairs would be found to exist only in theory, and if brought to the test would produce most disastrous results. A fall in prices to some extent is of course among the possibilities of the future, but a return to the system of convertibility under the National Banking law, is too remote to be mentioned.

—The country is now generally prosperous. Our foreign trade is large. Our internal traffic, as measured by the business of the jobbers, the railway reports, and the internal revenue receipts, is beyond all precedent. In the four months ending 1st November, Government is said to have received from internal revenue nearly $12,000,000. Our customs duties will yield this fiscal year over $100,000,000 in gold. At this rate, Mr. McCulloch would be enabled by 1st July, 1866, to pay off 4665 per cent of the public debt besides meeting all his current obligations. Is it wise to disturb this condition of things? Is it prudent to make experiments which may or may not result in a decline in the currency value of gold, but which are sure to embarrass trade, to ruin the holders of Government securities, to place the National Banks in a position of danger, to vastly diminish the demand for and wages of labor, and so largely to reduce the product of internal revenue as probably to necessitate new loans to meet current expenses and pay the interest on the debt? Is it safe to pursue a policy one of the first results of which would be to reduce importations, and consequently to diminish the customs revenue, on which holders of National securities rely for the interest due them? How would the public credit stand if the premium on Treasury fell back again to $50,000,000 or $60,000,000—as would be the case if the banks were generally compelled to curtail their discounts?

—There were no transactions in any of the cheap stocks on the list to-day, which came under our notice. Some parties were offering Ross and Pithole temptingly low, but as almost everybody is already well supplied with this kind of investment, but it is seldom a bid is made for any of them, which, when made, is so infinitessimal as not to produce any effect.

—In Philadelphia Coal Oil stocks are reported firmer and more active. Sugar Creek sold to the extent of 6,000 shares, opening at 6c, but it hammered down and closed at 3½; Junction was fairly on the market at 1½; Mingo changed hands at 2½, Walnut Bend, 1½, an advance of ½; St. Nicholas, 1; McIlhenny, 1½; Philadelphia and Lancaster Cherry Run, 1½, an advance of ½; New Creek, ½, and Ocean buyer 10, flat, 65. The *Ledger* says the money market is well supplied with capital, and where lenders have abundant security, it is loaned as low as 6 @ cent., but amid the prevailing uncertainty there is unusual caution as to where money goes. On call loans, the rate is 6@7 @ cent., the former being the rate when the lender seeks the borrower, the latter when the borrower makes the application. There is an active demand at bank for commercial paper, and the rate is firm, increasing amount of mercantile paper. The inability of some of the bankers to use their balances satisfactorily upon the street has induced them to deposit a portion of their balances with the United States Assistant Treasurer on temporary loan at 6 @ cent., payable after ten days' notice, when the amount has been deposited thirty days. The deposits at the Treasury are consequently increasing, and it is quite apparent that there is more of a disposition to conduct business on safe principles. At least, such is the cause assigned for the present comparatively meagre operations of those who are in active business. Whether so or not, it seems to be the fashion, and is the prevailing notion that sudden enterprises are not the most desirable, in the present period of general uncertitude. The dry goods merchants are having a time of decided dullness. They volunteer no further reduction in prices, nor would there be any use in their doing so, inasmuch as the trade is not here to be tempted by it. Rumors have been current for some time past that, competition and large stocks of goods had induced the revival of four months' credits with some of the merchants, and that some of them were undergoing a severe sweating as a consequence.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to alter the general appearance of the present issue of fractional currency, in order to make it uniform, and to better prevent it from counterfeiting. In the future all new issues will be of the greenback circulation.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, November 25.

STOCKS.

Speculation is moderately active, the chief obstacle to larger operations being the obstinate refusal of the outside public to participate. Cliques operations in the minor miscellaneous shares are feeble, and likely to be soon dropped from the impossibility of attracting outside support. At the Morning Board railway speculations were firm, with considerable demand for stocks generally. After call, at the Stock Exchange, lower prices were made right along, especially on the Northwestern shares. During the day the market remained steady, with a moderate business. It was firm at the last session.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 97; Erie, 99¾; Hudson River, 110¾; 106½; Reading, 118½; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Illinois Central, 97½; Rock Island, 104½; Northwestern, 59½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 30½; Cleveland, 120; Toledo, 107½; Milwaukee, 67.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Are decidedly weak. The offerings exceed the demand, and prices are declined ¾ at the board. All Government bonds are declined ¾ at the board.

MONEY.

Is less abundant than yesterday. Nearly all the transactions were at 7 per cent. State bonds are firm and improving.

The amount deposited at the Sub-Treasury to-day for Gold certificates was $730,000, and for duties $217,000.

GOLD

Steady: closing at 146.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

The market was quite active to-day. Prices were firm and generally better. Sales at the following rates: Rathbun, 23@23½; Bonanza, 30@30½; Empire, 29; Bergen, 26; Empire City, 40; Germania, 34; Maryland, 30; Pacific Oil, 93; Tres, 20; Forest Oil, 42; Palmer, 27; Rennehoff run, 1969; Cherry Run, 1½; Tarr Farm, 1½; Fee Simple, 40; Fisher, 94; United States, 25@26; Webster, 1.35; Heydrick, 90 @ 95.

The market is very strong, with an upward tendency. Sales to-day of 1,500 bbls crude at 40 @ 40½, on the spot. Refined is firmer at 50@50½ for export. Naphtha is dull, buyers' option, for December, and 500 bbls for January, at 67c; 250 bbls crude at 40½@40¾, without any package.

DRY GOODS.

The following were the quotations and dispatches from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown sheetings—Standards, 32½c; Nashua, 36c; Porter, 26c; Bensley, 30c; Shirtings—Hall, 34c; Mason-ville, 37½c; Prints, Pacific, 27½c; Allen's, 30c; Cocheco, 30c; Oil Cloths, 70c; Forest City, 45c; Palmer, 27½; Rennehoff run, 1969; Cherry Run, 1½; Tarr Farm, 1½; Fee Simple, 40; Fisher, 94; United States, 25@26; Webster, 1.35; Heydrick, 90 @ 95.

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GRAIN.—We have nothing new to note in regard to the grain trade. To-day we quote sales of some 1,400 bush. first hands, in bulk, on the spot, at $1 25@1 26 for No. 1 spring. Oats are firm, closed dull.

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PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 27, 1865.

Business was not very active on Saturday. This, however, is no unusual occurrence, the sales on that day being generally restricted to job supply, the immediate wants of the city trade so far as relates to prices, we have no particular change to notice. The weather continues very pleasant for the season: we would prefer rain until we would see sufficient water to send out a coal boat fleet, but as we can't help ourselves we will be content and wait until the good time comes. The river is rising slowly at this point. This will create new activity in the loading, and business matters looked like business. Dispatches from Oil City announce 2½ inches at that point and stationary. This news created unusual activity at the Allegheny landing. The Oil City packets Petrolia No. 1 and Advance No. 2 completed the following loads: Jarvis, Hallbrook & Co., 1,800 bbls crude; Jarvis, Hallbrook & Co., 1,800 bbls crude; Jarvis, Hallbrook & Co., 1,800 bbls crude;